FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART FROM AWP CONGRESS

Iraq Delegation Arrives 4 Nov

AU042105 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2035 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Iraq (Central Leadership) arrived today in ALbania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee to attend the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee member; and Dhimiter Stamo, deputy director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

Carcani Speaks at Reception

AU081350 Tirana ATA in English 1045 GMT 8 Nov 81

["From the Speech of Comrade Adil Carcani at the (7 Nov) Reception at the Palace of Brigades" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 8 Nov (ATA) -- The Albanian communists, the working class and the entire people, said among others Comrade Adil Carcani, have lived these days with the proceedings of the congress of the party, the heart of the communists and of the whole people during these day has been one with the party. [sentence as received] This is a wonderful and steel unity round our heroic party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, which has been tested in these 40 years of great and successive battles and victories against the numerous and savage enemies, internal and external, for the great cause of freedom and socialism, and this is the surest guarantee of all the victories scored in our country.

The 8th congress of the PLA [Party of Labour of Albania], Adil Carcani said further, was a vivid testimony to the monolithic unity of our party and at the same time, a brilliant expression of the proletarian internationalism, of the friendship and communist unity that unite the PLA with the other Marxist-Leninist parties. Your presence and greetings at the congress, dear comrades, representatives of the sister parties, are a great support and inspiration for our party and people.

We know that despite the slanders by the enemies, we have never been and will not be alone in our just struggle, because we have loyal comrades and innumerable friends far and wide the world, because the cause we are fighting for, is the cause of all the revolutionary Marxist-Leninists, is the cause of the proletariat and of all the freedom-loving and progressive peoples of the world.

The PLA, during the glorious nation-liberation war and the epoch of the construction of socialism as well, has never separated its struggle from the struggle of the sister parties and other peoples. It has always considered itself as a detachment of the international Marxist-Leninist movement and the revolution of the Albanian people as a component part of the world proletarian revolution.

The revolution is today more actual than ever. The all-round crisis itself, which is gnawing at the imperialist-revisionist system, is accelerating this process.

The imperialists and modern revisionists for whole decades have resorted to all means to subdue Marxism-Leninism and to liquidate the genuine communist parties, loyal to the immortal and triumphant doctrine of the proletariat. But Marxism-Leninism was not and will never be subdued either by the force of bourgeoisie or by the demogagy and betrayal of revisionism.

Certainly, in the future too, the Marxist-Leninist parties, defending and unfolding with courage and revolutionary partisanship the banner of Marxism-Leninism will successfully continue the resolute and uncompromising struggle against all the trends of modern revisionism and particularly against Soviet-led revisionism. Great battles lie in store for them, but also great and sure victories await them. Without struggle and sacrifices, there is no liberation, there are no victories of the revolution.

The unity of the Marxist-Leninist movement as a whole, which has a colossal importance for our revolutionary movement and struggle, is continuously tempered in the process of our common struggle. The Party of Labour of Albania in the future, too, will make its utmost within its possibilities to continuously extend the close fraternal cooperation with the sister parties, to further consolidate together the Marxist-Leninist unity of our movement.

Thanking you once again on behalf of our party and people, on behalf of the Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, for the honour you made us and for the very useful support you displayed with your participation at the 8th congress of our party, we ask you, dear comrades, of the sister parties, that when you return in your countries, to assure your parties that the PLA, the Albanian communists and the entire people, will carry always forwards the cause of socialism in Albania under the triumphant banner of Marxism-Leninism, will hurl themselves into battles for the realization of all the major tasks that the 8th congress of the party laid, will successfully realize the 7th Five-Year Plan and at the same time, will accomplish with honour and determination their internationalist duty in every situation.

9 Nov Departures

AU100756 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Song Hao secretary of its Central Committee; the Communist Party of Germany headed by its chairman Ernst Aust; the Organization for the founding of the Communist Party of Sweden headed by (Nils Anderson), member of its Secretariat, departed from Albania on 9 November. They took part in the Eighth AWP Congress at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Present at Rinas Airport to see the delegations off were Simon Stefani, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary; Behar Shtylla, Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the Central Committee Foreign Directorate.

12 Nov Departures

AU151638 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Summary] The delegations of the Communist Party of Denmark, the Communist Party of Togo, the Communist Party of Dahomey and of the Communist Party of Iraq (Central Leadership), which attended the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, have left the country. The delegations were bid farewell at the airport by AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla, and Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT EXHIBITION -- A national exhibition of figurative arts was opened this afternoon in Tirana in the framework of the 40th anniversary of the AWP and the Eighth AWP Congress. In addition to working people from centers of production and institutions, representatives from the mass organizations, artists, servicemen, young people and others, the opening ceremony was attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo members Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu and Rita Marko; AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member Simon Stefani; AWP Central Committee member Nexhmije Hoxha; Gaqo Nesho, Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary; members of the AWP Central Committee and of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and others. The opening speech was delivered by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 81 AU]

CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

AU161945 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov (BTA) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia headed by Mr Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the front and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which arrived here today, has talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the organization and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. They exchanged information on the main tasks the two mass organizations are coping with in their efforts to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 16th Congress of the Czechsolovak Communist Party.

It was stressed that the traditional ties between the National Front and the Fatherland Front, set up by Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, were good. The major significance of cooperation and of the regular exchange of experience between the two organizations was stressed.

Tomorrow the delegation of the National Front of Czechoslovakia will leave on a tour in the country.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH IRAQ SIGNED

AU131453 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, returned from Iraq where he paid an official and friendly visit from November 8 to 12 at the invitation of Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq and member of the Revolutionary Command Council.

Mr Todor Bozhinov was received by the President of Iraq, Mr Saddam Husayn, to whom he handed a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. During the ensuing friendly talks views were exchanged on some matters of mutual interest. At the talks between the delegations of Bulgaria, led by Mr Todor Bozhinov, and of Iraq, headed by Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, the trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

It was underlined that the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn in May of 1980 have rendered a strong, fresh impetus to the further development of trade and economic cooperation. New agreements on bilateral trade and on construction of investment projects were signed after this meeting. A protocol was signed on the work of the 13th session of the joint Bulgaro-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held from November 9 to 12, this year.

The two delegations discussed the possibilities for coordination of long-term programmes for development and cooperation in the field of agriculture and irrigation, industry, geological prospecting and probing, construction of oil industry projects, building and architecture, transport. It was agreed to increase bilateral trade in 1982 by more than 35 percent as compared to this year.

HABASH-LED PALESTINIAN DELEGATION VISITS

AU161947 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov (BTA) -- Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today a delegation of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine on visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The delegation is led by Mr George Habash.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on topical international questions. Special attention was paid to the new exacerbation of the Middle East situation at the fault of imperialism and Israel.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BUDGET

AU161630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] On 16 November, a session of the National Assembly Permanent Commission on Socio-Political Development took place. The leaders of the other permanent commissions and working groups of the National Assembly took part in the session, which was chaired by Comrade Stanko Todorov. The participants heard a report read by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on the draft budget and national plan for 1982-83.

Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, spoke on the draft budget for the next year. Many members of the National Assembly took the floor. The draft budget and plan will now be discussed by the working groups of the permanent commissions, which will make proposals based on recommendations of National Assembly members and suggestions of the constituencies, after which the draft plan and budget will be presented to the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly, which will take place on 10 December. Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva, Petur Dyulgerov and Chudomir Aleksandrov took part in the session.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE UNION CONGRESS OPENS 12 NOV

AU121150 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 12 November 1981 begins its regular newscast with a brief live relay from the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall, where the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union has just opened. Reporter Todor Vasilev announces that Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Council is just delivering his greetings address. A very brief excerpt of Filipov's speech follows in which he outlines the tasks of the Central Cooperative Union urging the organs of the Central Cooperative Union "to develop their production activities to the greatest extent in cooperation and integration with light industry and food industry and to constantly seek methods and means for increasing the reserves of goods."

After this reporter Todor Vasilev announces the presence of "Comrades Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Vasil Tsanov, and of Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; of Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union and the presence of Aleksey Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Cooperative Union." More than 800 delegates and 24 foreign delegations are reported attending the congress. Reporter Vasilev adds that the Central Cooperative Union "with its stores and restaurants is servicing more than half of the Bulgarian population" and stresses the important role of the Cooperative Union in the socialist economy.

Congress Ends 13 Nov

AU131905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Summary] "The Ninth Congress of the Central Cooperative Union ended at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia today. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other persons involved in the Bulgarian cooperative movement were present."

Ivan Prumov was reelected chairman of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union Executive Committee.

SOLIDARITY BLAMED FOR DIFFICULTIES IN POLAND

Increase in Crime

LD162314 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Discussing the situation in Poland today, Radio Prague's observer (Stefan Babiak) points to the fact that the crime rate in Poland has dangerously increased of late. The cause of this, says our observer, is the policy pursued by the so-called Solidarity union. It actually is behind all symptoms of crisis in Poland. Its recent congress has clearly confirmed that the Solidarity union openly admits being a tool used for undermining socialism in Poland. The objective of the leaders of Solidarity is to seize political power, the means towards this end being the process of undermining the country's socialist economy. Among the workers of Poland the number of those is dwindling who would voluntarily help to deepen the economic abyss into which counterrevolution desires to drag Poland. Where demagogy fails to work the Solidarity leadership even resorts to physical violence. Its torchbearers are elements with fascist leanings, cruel and violent people who are introducing gangsterism in Poland's everyday life.

Let us take the strike at Sosnowiec as one example out of many. When it had become evident that the workers of the local coal mine refused to support the strike called by the Solidarity leadership, local Solidarity officials called in a special group which took control of the mine and its premises. It isolated the management of the mine and told the miners working underground they would cut the air supply and stop the water pumps if they refused to go on strike. This is how the Sosnowiec mine went on strike.

Naturally, in an artificially nourished atmosphere of violence the crime rate is increasing as well. However, it is not quite clear why in a country where such acts of violence are outlawed (?these very acts) of violence are thriving. But one thing is increasingly evident: After the Solidarity union's activities of over a year, on a growing number of occasions Solidarity resorts to violence to enforce support for its policies.

Pressure on Government

LD130938 Prague CTK in English 0832 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov (CTK) -- "Solidarity" leaders are starting to play another act in their pressure to paralyze the government and separate it from true exercise of power, PRACE wrote today on the so-called occupation strike threatened by the Polish trade union.

"This is another part of the concept of power struggle in which 'Solidarity' leaders shamelessly admit they have consulted it abroad, meaning that they have received the blessing of anti-communist centres in the West for it," the Czech trade union daily said.

The organizers of strikes in Poland are motivated by destruction, since tension is the only state in which they know what to do. They persistently avoid any hard everyday trade union work, but are continuously producing new concepts, such as have never been included by any trade union in its program.

PRACE noted that last month alone Polish economy suffered tremendous losses as a result of strikes, running into tens of thousands of millions of zlotys worth of goods for both the home market and exports. In this situation, the supplies of raw materials, materials and food from the Soviet Union are vital for Poland, being bigger than from all capitalist states combined. "Poland's problems are big. They can only be overcome by honest work and conscious effort to strengthen socialism," the paper pointed out.

FURTHER ON MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Husak 16 Nov

LD161442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, member of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and minister of defense of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] at Prague Castle. In a cordial and comradely discussion Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the efforts of the Mongolian peoples to secure Mongolia's defense capacities and implement the conclusions of the 18th MPRP Congress. They also discussed certain questions pertaining to the international situation in connection with the consolidation of peace in the present class-divided world.

The meeting between Comrade Gustave Husak and Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia was attended by the minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur, Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the republic, and other officials.

Final Talks Held

LD162056 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Nov (CTK) -- Defence Ministers Army General Martin Dzur of Czechoslovakia and Colonel General Jarantayn Abhia of Mongolia held here on Monday their final round of talks on topical international issues and possibilities of promoting cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Mongolian armies. The talks, marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere, were also attended by members of General Dzur's collegium and the other members of the visiting delegation of the Mongolian People's Army.

Departure Noted 17 Nov

LD171010 Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 17 Nov (CTK) -- A delegation of the Mongolian People's Army headed by Defense Minister Col.-Gen Jarantayn Abhia, ended today its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

Yesterday, Minister Abhia was received by Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president, and had the final round of talks with Czechoslovak Defense Minister General Martin Dzur. They exchanged views on international topics and considered possibilities of further expansion of cooperation between the armies of the two fraternal countries.

DZUR, BILAK ADDRESS PRAGUE ARMY RALLY 16 Nov

LD170016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A rally of the commanders and political workers of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held in Prague today. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, assessed our army's fulfillment of the tasks of combat and political preparedness in the 1980-81 training year.

The rally participants were also addressed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He conveyed thanks to the commanders from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, for the fulfillment of the demanding training tasks and requirements that arose as a result of the development of the party's political work and for the help that soldiers have given to our national economy this year. In the next part of his address Comrade Vasil Bilak dealt with the topical questions of international relations.

SLOVAK LEADERS JOIN IN GREAT OCTOBER OBSERVANCES

Colotka Address 5 Nov

AU101305 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at a festive rally marking the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held in Bratislava on 5 November]

[Excerpt] In the present stage of building an advanced socialist society, too, the revolutionary zeal of the Great October is an inspiring force that helps us to overcome everything that slows down our advance.

Even today we must consistently struggle under its banner to successfully implement the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, especially the line aimed at raising the effectiveness and quality of all our work. The assessment by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum has shown that we have achieved some positive results in this respect since the congress. In most branches we are achieving the planned dynamics of industrial production's development, registering a certain improvement as to the reduction of material costs and have achieved a certain progress -- even though it is not sufficient yet -- in adjusting the structure and range of production to all-social needs. On the other hand, we are less satisfied with the development in investment construction and the building industry, in the start of production at new production facilities, in increasing exports and their effectiveness, in applying results of science and technology, in rationalizing the consumption of fuels, power and raw and other materials, and in increasing profitability and reducing costs in general. I suppose that I do not have to add that these complicated problems are not made easier by the unfavorable results of this year's harvest on our fields.

It is obvious that when we want to ensure, under this situation, the task set by the congress -- to maintain and further improve the existing living standards -- we all must approach even more responsibly, under the party's leadership, the fulfillment of everyday tasks. This applies, in the first place, to the entire managerial sphere, whose work will significantly determine how successfully and with what results we will apply, in the interest of further developing our socialist economy, the active thrust of the recently introduced Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy.

When taking a look at our present tasks, we must avoid all extremes in assessing them. Above all, we must never, not even for a moment, tolerate carelessness and irresponsibility leading to underestimating the exacting nature of our tasks. On the other hand, we must neither succumb to some sort of depression leading to the loss of confidence in our own strength and in our socialist ideas and, ultimately, to the loss of revolutionary vision. We emphasize that what we vitally need today, as in all complex stages of our socialist development, are politically spirited, committed, bold and creative people with a sense of responsibility and exactingness toward themselves and others, especially regarding the question of work discipline and activity, which forms the basis of socialist ethics and determines the creation of both material and cultural values of our socialist society.

We know well from our own experience that often we have had to deal with serious and complex situations and that, under the party's leadership, we have emerged victorious from these struggles. There is no doubt that we will also master the present problems and complex issues when we appraoch the tasks with realistic optimism and with the determination and will to do everything for their fulfillment -- simply, when we approach them in the spirit of the legacy of the Great October, whose anniversary we commemorate here today. Serving as an example for us are the Soviet people who -- through their own disciplined and committed work, even at the price of self-denial -- have accomplished grandoise work.

Even today, under conditions that are not easy, they are solving important tasks in building and defending their socialist homeland, and play at the same time a key role in the defense of the socialist community as a whole.

The confidence and realistic optimism with which we are looking ahead to the solution of problems concerning our future economic and social development are based -- to a significant extent -- on the dynamically developing cooperation of countries of the socialist community, among which -- just as up to now -- the decisive role will be played by the first country of socialism, the Soviet Union, with its powerful economy, extensive scientific and technical potential and important natural resources. This cooperation has been in the past an important factor of the Czechoslovak economy's stable and dynamic development. The possibilities for intensifying and expanding it, in our own interest and in the interest of the whole community, are far from having been exhausted. We must show more initiative in combining our potentials in science and research and take a more active part in the program of specialization and production sharing so as to speed up progress in improving technological processes, introducing new productions and innovated products and streamlining production processes. This is and will be to the benefit of every country and the entire socialist community, to the benefit of socialism and peace in the world.

The more than 6 decades of the existence and development of the Soviet Union and the emergence and growth of the world socialist system as well as its determinant impact on developments in the world confirm the veracity and viability of the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the advantages of real socialism. Adherence to Marxism-Leninism yields successes for every socialist country, our entire community and the revolutionary movement in the world. On the other hand, deviations from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, weakening the party's leading role, casting doubt on the revolutionary mission of the workers class, revisionist concepts of the state, erosion of all-social ownership and of a plan-based development of the economy, underestimating ideological work and providing room for hostile views that are alien to socialism cause damage and can even jeopardize the working people's revolutionary gains and the very foundations of socialism. That was the case, for example, in the Hungarian People's Republic 25 years ago and in our country, Czechoslovakia, 13 years ago. With anxiety and, at the same time, with feelings of active class-based togetherness, we follow the complicated political and economic development in fraternal Poland where domestic and foreign forces with a hostile attitude toward socialism have been trying for months, using cunning methods, to destabilize life and, ultimately, to restore the historically discredited capitalist system. We express the hope that, despite the complex situation in this friendly country, the class enemy will not succeed and that the Polish People's Republic will be a state with firm socialist orientation, from domestic as well as international viewpoints.

One of the first decrees issued by the Soviet power in October was the famous decree on peace, which expressed the longing and aspiration of ordinary people of all countries to live in peace, in a world free of wars. The Soviet state's foreign policy, based on the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, has been imbued with this endeavor for 64 years already.

The program of peace, worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress and tirelessly asserted by the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, sketches the only possible way of preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe, destruction of the world and extinction of civilization. It is a program of life against death. It is backed -- as was confirmed by the recent world congress of women in Prague -- by hundreds of millions of people who defend their most fundamental human right -- the right to life, the right to ordinary human happiness in a world free of war conflicts, oppression and violence. The nations of the world speak out more and more resolutely against the dangerous plans of the most reactionary imperialist circles which -- using the hypocritical pretext of a so-called Soviet threat -- escalate tension, unleash a new round of the arms race and cast the world back to the period of the cold war, driving it to the brink of the abyss.

The reason for their hazardous approach is surely not the so-called "Soviet threat," which has been invented to deceive nations, but the world rule aspirations of American imperialism, which suffers from the spasms of crisis and looses in the world its formerly pegged-out positions, yet strives to maintain its exploitation, to plunder the wealth of other nations and to impose its will on them by force.

For more than 6 decades the forces of imperialist reaction have been joining their forces to destroy Soviet power. They have organized interventionist incursions against it, have given birth to Nazism and Fascism, to Hitler and Mussolini, and have taken under their protective wings Pinochet, the bloody Maoist Pol Pot, dissidents and traitors of socialism. With fire and sword, through blockades and venomous words, through deceits and threats, through nationalism and racism and by spreading hatred and religious humility they are trying to "contain communism." It pleases us and fills us with pride that, in spite of this, the ideas of October are irrespressibly spreading, the world of socialism is growing and the forces of democracy and peace are becoming more and more powerful.

This proves that social progress, mankind's march toward freedom started by the Great October, cannot be halted.

Lenart Speech 6 Nov

AU120921 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Nov 81 p 2

[Text of a speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered in Banska Bystrica on 6 November on the occasion of unveiling a memorial there to V.I. Lenin]

[Excerpt] We see that the adventurist policy of the reactionary circles of imperialism seriously disturbs peaceful coexistence, worsens the international situation and poisons the atmosphere. In their attempt to seize rule over the world and in the name of their huge profits, they have unleashed another round of feverish armament and are fanning and provoking new hotbeds of tension. Therefore, it is necessary to mobilize progressive forces, rouse the conscience of nations and of all people of good will, and appeal to the commonsense of realistically thinking politicians in bourgeois governments -- simply to do everything possible to forestall a nuclear catastrophe and relax tension in order to ensure peace: These are today's most important tasks.

Comrades, we are in full agreement with the position of Comrade Brezhnev who -- in the name of mankind's future -- rejected the cynical stance of American President Reagan on the alleged admissibility of a so-called limited nuclear war. As Comrade Brezhnev said, our view is that the idea of a nuclear conflict should be rejected as a crime against mankind. In the name of our children and mothers, our families -- boys and girls, in the name of those who have lived through much, we are protesting and with indignation we shout our "no" to Mr Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and exploiters.

In the name of the working people, in the name of the future and of life, here at the great Lenin's memorial we call: Yes, Comrade Brezhnev, yes, Comrade Husak, we warmly agree, we are in favor of your struggle for trust among nations, against war, against nuclear death. We are for disarmament, for freedom of nations, for understanding and trust among nations.

CORRECTION TO MLADA FRONTA ON STUDENT UNITY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Daily Views Attempts Against Student Unity" published in the 16 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 8: first line of bracketed paragraph, make read "...with M. Stepan, member of the Presidium...." (substituting "member" for "chairman.")

NO MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST LETTER SIGNATORIES

LD161226 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 16 Nov (DPA) -- The "All-German Peace Initiative" on nuclear disarmament in Europe, which arose from an open letter from GDR dissident Robert Havemann to Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev, is supported by over 80 GDR citizens who have put their names to it. The spokesman for the initiative, Rudolf Steinke, told newsmen in Bonn on Monday that 60 GDR citizens have signed the Havemann letter in addition to the 26 who affixed their names to it at the outset. So far there has been no indication of repressive acts against the signatories. On the contrary, Steinke sees it as a positive sign that Havemann is being allowed to participate in the peace conference of writers from both parts of Germany which is scheduled to take place in mid-December.

A week before Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, the Havemann initiative calls upon the Soviet Union to halt its buildup of medium-range missiles aimed at Western Europe and to appreciably reduce the number of SS-20 missiles already on site. In a phase of global confrontation growing ever more acute, the Soviet Union must be interested in a balance with European states and peoples, not least among them the Germans, who live in separate states.

'THREAT AND BLACKMAIL' AGAINST CUBA CRITICIZED

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Commentary

LD161304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0221 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- "The policy of threat and blackmail by American imperialism toward revolutionary Cuba has reached a new dangerous stage recently," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes today with reference to latest statements made by Washington government circles. "This martial muscle-flexing is accompanied by an unprecedented anti-Cuban incitement campaign." This is reflected, among others, in untrue reports in American papers on the alleged Cuban interference in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

The paper continues that this is quite obviously a plot: "Imperialist propaganda, with the air of innocence, circulates lies in order to be able to turn round the next moment and refer to alleged facts, following the slogan 'Some of the mud is bound to stick.' By fabricating slanders and inventions, Washington seeks to create an excuse for fanning tensions in that region of the world, to exert pressure on independent states, and to prepare the ground for further aggressive acts against the Republic of Cuba."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "The new conspiracy of imperialism is directed against the efforts by the people in that region to gain freedom, independence and justice. The victory and defense of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, the progressive developments in Granada and the heroic fight by the people of El Salvador exemplify the changes of historic proportions taking place in the United States former "backyard." Cuba, which within 2 decades has developed from a country backward in every respect to a flourishing socialist state with international authority, is an example, an encouragement and a guideline for the people fighting for their national and social liberation. Therefore, imperialism leaves no stone unturned in order to inflict damage to this outpost of socialism, only 90 miles off the U.S. coast, and then to rigorously put an end to the liberation movements."

Trade Unions Protest

LD161216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- On behalf of its 9 million members, the FDGB National Executive has most strongly protested the United States' aggressive plans against socialist Cuba and all progressive forces in the Caribbean. "These machinations are directed against the achievements of the Cuban revolution and represent at the same time a serious threat to peace and security in that region as well as the whole world," an FDGB statement reads.

In view of this dangerous worsening of the situation in the Caribbean region "The GDR trade unionists declare their firm solidarity with the Cuban colleagues in defense of the Cuban people's socialist achievements." The FDGB National Executive "resolutely demands an immediate halt to the United States administration's aggressive actions against Cuba."

'GROWING MILITARIZATION' OF SOCIETY INTENSIFIES

PM160949 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Jean-Paul Picaper Dispatch: "GDR Prepares Its Invisible Army"]

[Text] Bonn -- For the past year or so there has been a succession of exercises in mobilizing reservists and various maneuvers in the GDR. An intensification in the military training of young people, partial extension of military service, civil defense exercises, the training of combat groups, which form a parallel army, and other armed activities have also been reported.

The growing militarization of East German society is not new: Parents and Protestant and Catholic clergy frequently complain about it. Western observers thought that these shows of strength were aimed at Poland. They had also given this interpretation to the Soviet fleet's landing exercises in the Baltic last summer. Of course that intimidating effect was intentional. But a reform of the East German army's mobilization plans, now well under way, proves that the aim is much broader than that. Similarly it is now known that the Soviet Baltic maneuvers were simulating a worldwide operation.

There can no longer be any doubt that the Eastern Bloc strategists accept the idea of global conflict, including a nuclear conflict, since the very recent publication, by the GDR military publishing house, of a book entitled "Just and Unjust Wars of Our Time." The authors are two professors from the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden -- the East German St Cyr -- Mr Scheler and Mr Kiessling.

This book does not mention the armed conflicts between communist states although there are many examples (Hungary, Czechoslovakia, China and Vietnam, Vietnam and Kampuchea and confrontations on the Ussuri River), which suggests that Poland enters into a different kind of calculation, which is probably more embarrassing than a strategy of East-West wars which are regarded as "just" and "necessary" by the East German military. Indeed the book states that "Marxist-Leninists reject any moralizing and abstract viewpoint on the use of force and draw a distinction between reactionary violence and revolutionary violence, and do the same in the particular case of war."

This jargon means that a communist war against the West would be "just." The most interesting and new passage is the one which also approves of "just" nuclear war, brushing aside the danger of total destruction which is described as "a theoretical error of bourgeois reasoning." And then there is the astounding sentence: "To judge whether a nuclear war is just or unjust you must not look at its results but its political causes." The argument is, therefore, that there is no difference between "just" revolutionary violence, war and nuclear war, and that can only make "escalation" easier.

This work is a total rejection of the pacifist movement, at least unless it espouses the Kremlin's cause.

Soviet Maneuvers

The New East German army mobilization order hinges on the recall of "cadre units." They are skeleton units of reservists, which, in an emergency, can be filled with soldiers in record time so as to form fighting units. Around one fourth of East German reservists apparently took part in such exercises in the past few months. These concealed units are not listed in the East German National People's Army [NVA] administrative records. Moreover the "combat groups" and other paramilitary bodies are not counted in the Vienna MBFR talks.

The significance of this reform will be seen upon rereading the proposals for disarming the two Germanies put forward 1 week ago by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (East Berlin) prior to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn: An inter-German commission would study a plan to reduce the Bundeswehr and the NVA and possibly also to "denuclearize" Central Europe. With this eventuality in mind, the East has already prepared its invisible army while the Bundeswehr is contending with everyday problems of finance, recruitment, maintenance and so forth.

The Soviets, for their part, seem to want to improve their capability to transport their troops rapidly to Germany. Taking advantage of the annual fall replacement of one third of their divisions -- seven divisions -- in the "Group of Soviet Forces in Germany" by Aeroflot, they apparently brought in 10 additional divisions this time. At the same time Soviet and East German "exercises of general staff cadres" were taking place in the GDR.

Soviet Deputy Defense Ministers Marshals Kulikov and Ogarkov were also received in East Berlin in October by Mr Honecker, "chairman of the National Defense Council."

MITTAG RECEIVES ANGOLAN MINISTER OF PLANNING

LD161816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The people of the GDR firmly associate themselves with the struggle of the Angolan people, above all in defending themselves against the aggression of the South African racists. This was stated today by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, when he received Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade of the People's Republic of Angola, at the end of his visit to the GDR. Both men paid tribute to the consistent implementation of the friendship treaty between both countries. Lopo do Nascimento reported on Angolan efforts to implement the decisions of the first special congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, particularly in reconstructing the national economy and repelling South Africa's military raids.

HONECKER GREETS DOS SANTOS ON ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY

AU121851 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 81 p 1

[ND dispatch: "Active Solidarity With the People of the Angolan People's Republic: Erich Honecker's Greetings on Sixth Anniversary of Proclamation"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola:

Very esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos: On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, I convey to you, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the government and friendly Angolan people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and people.

I am availing myself of this opportunity to reassure you and the Angolan people of the fraternal affinity and active solidarity of all GDR citizens in your just struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the building of a new life in peace, social security and safety. Your most recent visit to our scoialist GDR has imparted new incentives to the mutually trustful relations between our states, parties and peoples. It demonstrated the full agreement of our views and aims. The GDR is firmly resolved to consistently, further continue the proven path of fraternal cooperation in the interest of peace, social progress and the happiness of our peoples.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, further successes, creative vigor and personal well-being in your responsible activity for the prosperity of the Angolan people.

ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CHAKULYA PAYS VISIT

Visits Army Unit 12 Nov

AU131624 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday the military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Minister of Defense Wilson Chakulya visited the "Hermann Duncker" antiaircraft missiles troop unit of the National People's Army. It was cordially welcomed by Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense. The commander of the unit briefed the visitors on the good results attained by the soldiers in their political and combat training and stated that they are reliably fulfilling their assignment for the protection of the GDR airspace beside their Soviet comrades-in-arms. Defense Minister Chakulya praised their achievements and wished them great success in performing their military duties.

Honecker Receives Chakulya 13 Nov

LD131744 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The military delegation from the Republic of Zambia led by Defense Minister Wilson Chakulya was received today by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and of the National Defense Council. Chakulya conveyed greetings from President Kenneth David Kaunda, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. He also reported on his people's struggle against the subversive activites of the imperialists and racists in southern Africa.

Erich Honecker, who briefed him on the initiatives of the working people of the GDR for the overall strengthening of worker and peasant power and for the military protection of socialist achievements, assured Zambian patriots of firm solidarity. He said that the republic would continue to do its utmost, in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to support the Zambian people in their just, anti-imperialist struggle.

Erich Honecker also expressed the conviction that the visit by the military delegation would assist the consolidation of cooperation between the two peoples, states and armies.

COL GEN HEINZ KESSLER SPEAKS AT MASS RALLY

AU131520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 81 p 8

[ADN report on speech by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense, at a mass rally in Berlin-Marzahn on 9 November]

[Summary] On 9 November, Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, discussed topical problems of the SED military policy and the socialist defense education at the propaganda rally of Berlin-Marzahn SED Kreis party organization. In his address he praised the achievements of the people in this district. "In view of the aggravated confrontational course of imperialism's reactionary circles, the unbridled intensified armament in the NATO countries, above all the United States, the GDR together with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community will pay the necessary attention to the protection of the revolutionary achievements of the people against internal and external enemies at any time." The deputy defense minister stressed the importance of the political defense work of the party organizations and the state organs.

NEW PASSPORT PROVISIONS, CURRENCY DECREE OUTLINED

LD131944 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov (MTI) -- At its meeting on Thursday, the Hungarian Council of Ministers modified its decree on travel abroad and passports. Under the modified provisions which will come into force on January 1, 1982, Hungarian citizens can make a private visit to convertible-currency countries once in each calendar year. The new measure leaves unchanged trips to socialist countries where Hungarians can travel according to the earlier introduced provisions.

The regulation regarding foreign currency released to the citizens will be adjusted to the new provisions for travel abroad.

Beginning on January 1, 1982, Hungarian citizens can buy more of foreign currency when going abroad on private tour. Those travelling to the rouble-accounting countries can get foreign currency worth 15,000 forints instead of the earlier 10,000 while those going to the convertible-currency countries -- including Yugoslavia -- can get foreign currency worth 12,000 forints instead of the earlier 8,000. As for those holding passport for visit on invitation from relative or friend, they can purchase foreign currency equal to 1,600 forints instead of the earlier 1,300. The amount of foreign currency released as pocket-money to the participants of organized tours will grow proportionally.

As for individual tourists going to convertible-currency countries, the National Bank of (?Hungary will continue) to release foreign currency once in three years. However, henceforth it will not take into account the applicant's participation in organized group tours or visit abroad on invitation from relative or friend in the two preceding years. In other words, the National Bank will release foreign currency to any major citizen (above 18), if he did not travel abroad as an individual tourist in the two preceding years.

As in the past, no foreign currency will be released to persons convicted for foreign exchange or currency crime in the foregoing five years.

Hungarians can purchase their tickets as in the past and if they travel by car, (?they will) get additional (foreign currency for petrol) whose amount differs from country to country.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES CONGRESS MEETS 14-15 NOV

Lazar Speech

LD150022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Speech by Gyorgy Lazar, premier and Politburo member, at the 14 November opening session of the Consumer Cooperative Socities [SZOVOSZ] Ninth Congress held in Budapest -- recorded]

[Text] The first year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, 1981, will soon be behind us. Thus we have gained a certain amount of experience. Among our experiences are some which can be evaluated positively, but there are also circumstances making our work more difficult. Which are those that can be ranked among the positive factors? I have the following in mind above all: First, our internal political conditions continue to provide favorable circumstances for the work of socialist construction. There is more resolute endeavor toward effective economic management. However, as I have said, there are also factors which do not facilitate, but rather hinder our progress, factors which make it more difficult for us to attain the goals which we have set ourselves.

These factors include the detrimental consequences of the tense international situation, among other things the fact that protectionism is on the increase in international trade.

As you are aware, the U.S. Government is exerting increasingly forceful -- and, unfortunately, not unsuccessful -- pressure on its European allies in order that they should realize this aim. This in itself hinders the expansion of economic relations. Added to this, the market is depressed because of the recession in the capitalist economy, and this is having an unfavorable effect on several of our industries, including metallurgy, engineering -- which is producing capital goods for investment -- certain branches of the chemical industry and even certain areas of light industry.

For the sake of complete truth, not even our cooperation with the socialist countries is entirely without problems. One reason is that our friends are struggling with problems resembling our own. The flexibility of our economy is still improving at a slower rate than necessary. I am sure that you know that I recently made two visits to Western countries which are our trade partners. These visits provided an opportunity for me to meet the representatives of this business world. Well, they are polite people, but businessmen. Thus they told me a few things in no uncertain terms [Lazar chuckles] and although I do not attribute it to their politeness that in general they expressed favorable opinions about us, I regard it as a sign of their frankness that practically all of them pointed out that we are slow -- we respond to their requests for tender only when they already need to deliver. They added that they are aware that there is full exployment in our country. They also said in effect that we undertake to fulfill certain things in contracts and then do not do so. It also happens that we meet out obligations at a lower qualitative level then we have undertaken.

We must involve ourselves even more actively in the international division of labor. From this point of view our cooperation within CEMA, particularly with the Soviet Union, is of decisive significance. However, we must take into consideration that the possibilities of the socialist countries are not limitless, and for this and for other reasons we cannot forego the expansion of our economic relations with the developing and capitalist contries. To this end we must not only accelerate an imprvement of the competitiveness of our products on the market, but must also progress in the sphere of marketing and expand our scope in these markets.

The expansion of the forms of economic undertakings has basically had a positive reception. Listening to debate, it seems to me that it is not necessary to convince you of the correctness of this measure. There are, however, other views. What is more, there are also extreme evaluations. According to one extreme, we are endangering large factories. It is argued that any new form of venture will siphon off the most valuable part of the labor force from the large factories. According to the other extreme, we are providing scope for those who want to gain income without working; there are others who say that we are weakening the foundations and properties of socialism.

Such fears are familiar; they have already been discussed. Just remember the earlier debates concerning household plots. What is the situation today? There is hardly an objectively thinking person who does not know and does not admit the important and useful role which the household plots fufill in supplying the population and, let me add, in implementing economic plans, and in providing goods for export. If we now ask the question: What depends on what -- the large enterprise on the household plot or the household plot on the large enterprise? I think there is no need even to answer this question; it is clear.

I suspect that at times fear for the interest of the people's economy, occasionally dressed up in ideological garb, hides in reality a fear of competition, a fear of competition endangering the comfort provided by a monopoly position. Let me reveal a secret, and in this case I do not care if you pass on this secret. Besides better satisfying existing social needs, the realization of the small enterprises also came about to encourage and motivate healthy competition, and we shall not be upset if it turns out that not everyone is capable of competing. At least we shall see clearly who is capable and who is not capable of managing an enterprise.

Leaders Attend Opening

LD150036 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 Nov (MTI) -- The 9th congress of Hungarian consumer cooperatives, which opened here today, is attended by 650 delegates representing 3.3 million members and 180,000 cooperative employees. Seated in the presidium are Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Sarlos, secretary-general of the Patriotic People's Front National Council -- members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee -- and several members of the government. Representatives of social organizations and various cooperative branches are in attendance of the two-day conference.

Relying on the report of Istvan Szlameniczky, president of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives, the participants are discussing the results achieved since the latest congress and the tasks lying ahead for cooperatives.

Resolution Issued

LD151928 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Nov (MTI) -- The 9th congress of the Hungarian consumer cooperatives concluded here today. Today's meeting was attended by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

The final conclusions of the conference were drawn by President Istvan Szlamenicky of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives [SZOVOSZ].

"The consumer cooperatives have to continue their manifold activities. What is more, they will have to look for new potentials and forms to make their work more efficient. The household farmers and the specialized producers groups (szakcsoport) should be allowed to raise their standards," he said.

The congress adopted a resolution. It says the cooperative activities are interconnected with the small-scale productive units. In order to improve the cooperative activities, the conditions for an increased production of goods need to be created. Quality must be improved and export boosted. In satisfying the demands, there is a need for the biggest possible reliance on small-scale producers. In order to promote the work of the consumer cooperatives as a whole, the individual units should be given greater autonomy.

GYENES LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LD162320 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Nov (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, gave a lecture on international issues for senior officials of Hungarian people's control institutions at a consultation held at Budapest on Monday.

OVARI ADDRESSES THEATRICAL FEDERATION ON POLICY

LD170606 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The administration will not reduce the material support provided for culture, even in the more difficult economic situation. However, the artistic workshops must also adapt to the demands of sensible thrift. This was pointed out by Miklos Ovari at the general meeting of the theatrical artists' federation, held in Budapest.

The Politburo member and Central Committee secretary explained that there are two important factors in the federation's effective operation. These are the creative freedom derived from our educational policy and a democratic atmosphere. The former provides an opportunity for disciplined work that preserves and creates values. The latter assumes openness and a critical approach, without which there can be no progress.

Speaking about the federation's activity, Dezso Toth, deputy minister of culture, stated that Hungarian theater arts are in close touch with the masses and politics, and this meets the interests of the theater as well. On the subject of professional issues he stressed that there is a need to review the system of salaries and that another attempt would be made to establish an actors' agency. Several of the actors who spoke in the debate questioned the position of power assumed by directors while others sought information about the federation's activity in representing their interests.

DAILY VIEWS CUBAN OPPOSITION TO U.S. 'THREATS'

LD111016 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov (MTI) -- "Due to the threats of aggression by the USA, the people of Cuba are in the state of constant readiness, particularly since the two recent speeches by Castro," writes NEPSZABADSAG in a commentary on Wednesday. "As far as the Reagan administration is concerned, one has to prepare for the worst; from incitement and subversive acts to tightening up of economic blockade, the establishment of naval cordon through to open military aggression.

"The alarm raised by the Cuban leadership," points out the commentator, "immediately evoked solidarity stands from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and, what is more, from the progressive peoples of the neighbouring Latin American states too. Early this month Brezhnev and Gromyko and then the Moscow conference of the Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist parties quickly and firmly reacted to Washington's anti-Cuba threats.

"Havana's worries were justified -- indirectly -- by the recommendation of the so-called Santa Fe group outlining the Latin American policy of the Reagan administration which since has become the basis pillar of Washington's pan-American policy. This group argues that, with the agency of Cuba, the Soviet Union exploited the earlier American administrations' preoccupation with international, including the Vietnamese, affairs for infiltrating into Central America and the Caribbean region. The 'disciplining' of Cuba will open up possibility for regaining the lost positions.

"Today it is yet not clear as to how far the Reagan administration will go in its 'punishment' of Cuba. However, it is already a fact that Washington is openly hindering in Cuba getting loans in the capitalist world. What is more, 12 capitalist enterprises have already snapped relations with that country.

The Budapest daily goes on to write: "The American theats and designs are not directed sheerly against Central America's progressive forces and Cuba. That is, it wants to end the spread of socialism in the vicinity of the strongest imperialist power."

Then the paper recalls: "Brezhnev recently reaffirmed Solidarity with the Caribbean country emphasizing that in the case of Cuba as much as it was in Vietnam's case, the defence of socialism is at issue. In meetings held in Havana and throughout the country these days, the population is expressing its approval of the state of increased preparedness necessitated by the circumstances and it is voicing its willingness to defend at any cost the results of its work during the past 20-odd years.

"It is, however, not willing to bargain its socialist principles -- as Washington would like it to. It will be compelled neither by promise nor by threat. In all this the Cuban people have beside them the solidarity of progressive, peace-loving peoples and the socialist countries including Hungary," concludes the NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

FRIGYES PUJA'S ARRIVAL IN ECUADOR REPORTED

LD171150 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Quito, 16 Nov (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja Monday arrived at the next stop of his Latin American tour, Ecuador. At the airport of Quito he was met by Foreign Minister Luis Valenca Rodrigez [name and title as received] with whom Frigyes Puja engaged in negotiations shortly after his arrival.

MINISTERS MEET WITH PLO MILITARY DELEGATION

LD161434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A high-ranking PLO military delegation has had talks in our country on the possibilities for further cooperation. The delegation was received by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, as well as by Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

MAROTHY, MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BERLIN

LD161810 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A Budapest party delegation has left for Berlin. The delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

HAVASI DEPARTS FOR WEST GERMANY PARTY VISIT

LD161808 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo, has left for West Germany. The Central Committee secretary was invited by the parliamentary group of the German Social Democratic Party.

BRIEFS

CREDIT FOR SHORT SUPPLY GOODS -- Contracts worth 200 million forints were signed in Hungarian internal trade during the first half of the year for the production of various minor goods in short supply. This was said by State Secretary Zoltan Juhar at the session of the National Assembly's Commercial Committee this morning. He said that on the basis of an approval by the credit policy council, those enterprises and small factories which produce goods in short supply receive credit at favorable rates. What is more, these enterprises can themselves determine the price of the products in question. Another subject discussed at the Commercial Committee session was the fact that certain larger trading organizations, such as department stores, can carry out independent industrial activities, can establish small cooperative ventures as sidelines, and not only for production but also for service activities. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81 LD]

SYRIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT -- Syrian Minister of Education Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, who has stayed for a few days in our country at the head of a delegation, at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, has departed. Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay and his Syrian colleague had talks on Hungarian-Syrian cultural and educational relations. Maria Hanga, deputy minister of culture, briefed him on some aspects of our public and vocational education. Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad visited several schools and vocational training institutes and the National Pedagogical Institute. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

16 NOV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING REPORTED

LD162352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers met today under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Discussing the current situation in the country, the ministers viewed as a positive phenomenon the elimination of some strike threats that have been worrying the public recently. However, a state of tension still exists in many areas. New conflicts and threats of strikes often appear even for trivial reasons, making a stabilization of socioeconomic life impossible. The Sejm resolution calling for the preservation of calm, the abandonment of strikes and the observance of the law is being ignored. Activities contrary to the spirit of national accord still abound. Tendencies hostile to the idea of accord and opposed to a constructive dialogue of those social forces which, espousing the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic, want to extricate the country out of the crisis, are mounting.

Declaring its good will in its relations with all the partners of a national accord, the government nevertheless draws the attention of all patriots to the seriousness of the situation, to its worrying developments. The authorities' good will and their willingness for constructive cooperation cannot be put to the test indefinitely.

The Council of Ministers considered the draft bill on higher education submitted by the minister of this ministry and prepared by the Social Codification Commission.

The draft bill evoked many critical observations from academic circles concerning some of the proposed solutions. Apart from observations that were to the point [merytoryczne], there were also tendencies to treat this draft as the only possible version.

Taking up the discussion on the draft bill and the submitted observations, the Council of Ministers expressed its thanks to the Social Codification Commission for the work it has carried out. At the same time, the Council of Ministers drew attention to the fact that in the draft bill as submitted, many important matters of a general social nature have not found full expression.

While fully supporting the concept of independence and self-management of the higher educational establishments, the government believes that it ought to have an influence on the formation of the assumptions, plans and teaching programs, and on the [words indistinct] of the student youths in the various fields of study in order, while taking into account the needs of the economy and national culture, to ensure employment for all graduates.

The Council of Ministers deems it advisable that in future work on the bill, the democratic character of the state's educational and scientific policy should be guaranteed. The draft bill on higher education will be sent to the Sejm in the next few days with the government's observations.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the establishment of a social consultative council attached to the Government Presidium. The resolution is the expression of the permanent readiness of the government to broaden the platform of joint administration and consultation on key socioeconomic issues. The council will be given the appropriate inspirational, opinion-giving and advisory functions.

In the next item on the agenda, the Council of Ministers considered and adopted draft bills containing the legal regulation of a number of agricultural matters. These serve to regulate and adapt the law to the needs of agriculture and the countryside.

The Council of Ministers discussed and adopted a program of legislative work for 1981-1983, the aim of which is the comprehensive putting in order of the legislature. Legal regulations are envisaged which are to develop the process of socialist renewal in all areas.

New laws will be formulated to guarantee growth in the status and prestige of the Sejm. The electoral law will change in the spirit of socialist democracy. Legal regulations will also increase the role of the trade unions and their influence on the states social policy.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW DRAFT LAW

LD170018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The strike action which originated at the Higher Engineering School in Radom is spreading. In the foreground of these actions is the question of the draft bill on higher education. This issue was outlined today to journalists at a press conference in the office of the Council of Ministers.

Here is a statement on this subject by Vice Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Jerzy Sablik.

[Begin recording] (?First) some facts. On 25 September the minister of science, higher education and technology sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers a draft bill on higher education, drawn up by the Social Codification Commission, under the chairmanship of Professor Resich.

In the period since 25 September this draft has been subject to a whole series of interministerial agreements, and at today's Council of Ministers session the draft bill on higher education was considered -- I allow myself to stress once again -- in the version presented by the Social Commission which acted under the chairmanship of Professor Resich. The Council of Ministers adopted this draft, expressing profound gratitude toward the Social Commission for (?its) work connected with working out such a broad normative law. Nonetheless, the Council of Ministers expressed a series of its own observations, which it has decided to submit, with the social draft law, to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

What are the fundamental observations of the Council of Ministers which I have just mentioned?

First, the Council of Ministers had adopted the stance that the draft bill must be considered within the context of the fundamental tasks in the higher educational establishment; for the draft, in its first points, emphasizes the fact that the higher educational establishment is called upon to seek the truth in scientific and artistic research. On the other hand, the fundamental task which confronts every higher school -- namely the formation [words indistinct] of the intelligence for the needs of the national culture and economy, as well as for the needs of science in Poland -- was placed under a heading much further down in the draft.

Further, the Council of Ministers at its session stated that a series of regulations which were included in the draft must be considered in the context of concern for the development of the country's economy, the community and national culture. Finally, one of the very important elements which the Council of Ministers dealt with was the issue of self-government in the higher school, whereby it was stated that the proposed powers of the Main Council is really a negation of the school's independence, so an increase in the powers of the senate and rectorate must be considered, in favor of decreasing the powers of the Main Council. [end recording]

GDANSK SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM RESIGNS 16 NOV

LD161330 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 16 Nov (PAP) -- A congress of delegates of the Gdansk region of Solidarity has held a session. The session was very stormy. The board and its Presidium were attacked for a lack of effective action, among other things, in the sphere of union matters.

The Auditing Commission, and many delegates, too, drew attention to the lack of unity among the authorities and chiefly to the existence of two warring factions, the board and its Presidium. In this situation a lot of energy goes into infighting. A whole series of formal acts of negligence were also criticized, among other things, the lack of regulations for the board's work and the passing of resolutions overstepping the powers of the board and the Presidium. The Presidium of the regional board submitted its resignation.

'Turbulent' Meeting Ends

LD161912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The first part of a very turbulent meeting of delegates of the Gdansk region of Solidarity ended tonight. It has been decided to postpone the essential issues until the second part of the meeting which will be held in 5 days' time.

Controversy concerned the activity of the regional board and of its Presidium. Accusations were put forward by the Auditing Commission. It is stated in the commission's report that the lack of work regulations of the board and the Presidium has brought about chaos and has been conducive to the undertaking of unplanned activities. Attention was also drawn to the lack of expenditure estimates.

Lech Walesa, who made a speech at the session, said that the regional board had boycotted the work of the Presidium. In view of the universal criticism all members of the Presidium handed in their resignations, which have not been accepted.

The only resolution was a decision in favor of realizing the national accord, agreeing with the version in the programmatic resolution of the first Solidarity congress.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT MEETING SET FOR 17 NOV

NC161506 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 NOv (AFP) -- Leaders of Poland's free trade union federation Solidarity arrived here today to prepare for crucial negotiations with a government commission tomorrow on a gamut of ambitious and extensive reforms which the union is determined to see carried out.

At tomorrow's negotiations, which in contrast to past occasions have not been called under pressure of events, Solidarity's objectives will be fivefold:

-- To obtain regular access to the government-controlled news media.

-- To set up machinery for monitoring the government's measures and projects.

-- To work out a broad programme of economic reform.

-- To overhaul the present mode of electing municipal and regional councils.

-- To deal with problems in the private agriculture sector.

These matters have at one time or another been the object of fruitless negotiations, with Solidarity calling for sweeping reforms and the government battling to preserve the party's leadership role in the country's affairs and avoid any major changes.

However, the prospects of progress tomorrow look brighter after the November 4 meeting between Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp, and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is also first secretary of the Polish Communist Party.

Gen Jaruzelski agreed then to negotiate on all important issues raised by Solidarity, on the understanding that the authority of the regime was not questioned, while Mr Walesa afterwards commented that he was "prudently optimistic".

Both have staked their reputations on the positive outcome of tomorrow's negotiations, and despite some opposition to social compromise in their respective camps, they cannot afford to see them end in stalemate.

The two leaders have accordingly been intent on seeking maximum support from their rank and file. Last week Mr Walesa went on a tour of the country, which took him to the Krakow, Katowice, and Wroclaw districts.

The Politburo, meanwhile, intends to carry out extensive soundings of party members at local level to determine "the content and methods to be used in achieving national harmony".

It is clear that the principal opposition in the party and the administration to social renewal is found at the middle levels.

WALESA SPEAKS TO LENIN FOUNDRY WORKERS 9 NOV

AU160820 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Nov 81 pp 1,4

[Report on speech by Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa at a 9 November meeting with Lenin foundry workers in Krakow]

[Text] We must modify our behavior a little, we must solve the emerging conflict a little differently and we must also be conscious of strength in trying to improve the people's conditions. We want to see eye to eye, which does not mean that we want to yield. We want to -- and as Poles we must -- sit down at the same table and jointly ponder what to do to make things better.

Those were the statements with which L. Walesa began his speech to the Lenin foundry workers in Krakow on 9 November.

I think, he said, that we have many important issues to face, and this calls for our closer cooperation with large production enterprises. Solidarity has been in existence for a year now, but the everyday working people in large enterprises have not benefited much from us. At the same time, we go on frightening each other all the time. People keep talking about confrontation all the time, and at the same time we have conflicts everywhere. Today we have to seriously ponder and seriously talk about what our Solidarity should do for society instead of spreading fear and intensifying the conflict.

Answering questions about his talks with Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp, L. Walesa said:

The assertion that a Pole should and must see eye to eye with another Pole was reaffirmed during that meeting. Now groups of functionaries and experts should sit down at the same table and reach detailed agreement, because we have talked to each other enough and we have signed many accords. That meeting was necessary. After all, things came to a sudden halt and there was concern in enterprises and villages. I repeat, we had to convince our people that a Pole must see eye to eye with another Pole in order to begin meaningful and constructive work. During that meeting and just before it, the situation was very volatile. On some days 65 hotbeds were in existence throughout the country. This is not the way to do things. Our great movement must find other solutions to misunderstandings and problems. Yes, if there is no other way then let us use the heaviest guns and let us fight. In many cases, as I have told you, a phone call would be enough. Otherwise, what happens? Losses, unrest. What good are they?

L. Walesa announced that soon an important working meeting will be held between a delegation of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium and the government working groups to discuss specific solutions. We will not feel offended, L. Walesa said. In negotiating we will take as much as we are able to!

L. Walesa devoted much attention to the fact that Solidarity had failed to use its opportunities for controlling storage facilities. It failed to use its 300 warrants for comprehensively controlling storage facilities. Replying to a question on Solidarity-party cooperation, he said that it is possible to have differences, but that one should not throw sand in the other fellow's eyes. We can discuss, but we must not try to choke each other. We should watch each other's moves, but we must not swindle one another.

The people want to live in calm and prosperity, and we are supposed to ensure such lives for them, L. Walesa continued. We have a rich country and clever people. All we have to do is put our economy and comanagement on their feet and we will say goodbye to the crisis despite our debts.

Speaking of the most recent strikes in Tarnobrzeg, Zielona Gora and other places, L. Walesa said that there were indeed many unsettled issues there, but that we should not wear ourselves out mentally and physically by striking. Let us not proclaim strikes, including strikes in Solidarity with other strikers, because we will get stuck. We must search for other ways of agreement and not just go on using the heaviest guns. We must search for agreement by compromise for the benefit of the people and the country. Why sit down at the same table, he said, when we do not believe in a compromise solution? If we insist on a tough stand, then it is enough to let the other fellow know about it by mail.

L. Walesa also said that Solidarity has no ideology, but that it profoundly believes in the effectiveness of self-government principles and of rational economic management. We are not and we do not want to be a political party. We need no slogans. Slogans and ideology have never satisfied anyone's hunger. What people need is bread and not ideology and slogans. What we need now is to work.

Today it is necessary to fight not for replacing specific people, L. Walesa said in conclusion, but to sort out all the worrisome problems and to confirm the assertion that a Pole can see eye to eye with another Pole.

REPORTAGE ON REGIONAL STRIKE SITUATION

Student Strike Round

LD170006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The conflict at the Higher Engineering School in Radom is continuing. The Rectorate and Economics Department are occupied by members of Solidarity and the Independent Students Association. A strike by students of Warsaw University, held in solidarity with Radom students, is continuing. The situation is the same at the Warsaw Technical University and the Central School of Planning and Statistics. Beginning tomorrow the main school for agricultural economy (?of) the Agricultural Academy in Warsaw is to go on strike. The protest action has also been joined by the students of the higher pedagogical school and the technical university in Szczecin. The sit-in at the higher pedagogical school in Rzeszow is continuing.

A sit-in strike started at 0800 today at the main building of the Agricultural Academy in Wroclaw.

Student Action; Talks

LD170956 Warsaw PAP in English 0836 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- Tension aggravated today in Poland's academic centres as the Independent Students Union adopted a resolution to stage a nationwide strike of indefinite duration on November 24, if by this time the conflict in the State Engineering College in Radom remains unresolved, and the new higher education bill, which the Government Presidium reviewed today, is not carried into effect.

Among the schools of higher learning which today resolved to embark on a sit-in strike is the Warsaw Polytechnica, Poland's largest institute of technology.

Meanwhile, mediatory efforts were launched in Radom today by a new organizational body of the engineering college, the so-called Convention of Seniors.

In another development, Minister for the Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek met today with a Solidarity delegation from enterprises of the Radom Voivodship, in a bid to pave the way for a resumption of talks between the interministerial commission and the leaders of Radom Solidarity chapter. A delegate of the interministerial commission will arrive in Radom tomorrow to lay down a groundwork for further discussions.

Also today, an interministerial team of the Agriculture and Food Economy Ministry went into a session of talks with a farmers' Solidarity commission overseeing the implementation of the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki accords.

The Solidarity commission demanded constitutional guarantees and equal status for the individual farming, and insisted on a new pension scheme for farmers based on a draft law submitted by the Solidarity union. The two sides agreed to meet again for more consultations on the two issues.

The farmers' Solidarity delegation reiterated its protest against a government scheme of selling goods to farmers in exchange for their produce.

In a related development, a protest committee set up by the other (non-Solidarity) private farmers union set a message to the government concerning what it described as the government's failure to respect the position stated by the union's Main Council on October 23 and November 5, on the issue of activating the state purchase of pork and beek. The committee urged the government to hold talks on this and other important issues.

Representatives of the workers' publishing concern "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" got down to one table here today with a delegation of newspaper delivery enterprises to iron out the problems that had prompted the kiosk vendors in Wroclaw and Lower Silesia 8 days ago to strike by refusing to sell the press.

The newspaper distribution was reported running into snags also in some other Polish regions today.

Finally, a government commission headed by the construction minister, Tadeusz Opolski, and a Solidarity construction sector delegation, headed by Andrzej Konarski, today came to an agreement under which the government allocated the construction sector more materials to enable it to build an additional 12.5 thousand apartments.

Moreover, the government will consult with Solidarity the size of the outlays it is planning to earmark for construction in 1982.

Both sides agreed to set up mixed teams to tackle issues ranging from wages to work organization.

Ciosek, Radom Solidarity Meet

LD162348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The spokesman of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs of the Council of Ministers has reported that Minister Stanislaw Ciosek met with the delegation of NSZZ Solidarity of the work enterprises of Radom Voivodship. Minister Stanislaw Ciosek has appealed to the delegates to create in the spirit of accord and respect for the law such conditions for the work of the interministerial commission so that it may complete its activities as effectively and quickly as possible.

Assessment of Zielona Gora

LD162330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Report by (Izalia Blaszczyk) in Zielona Gora -- live]

[Excerpts] On 12 November the decision was made to suspend the general strike which had been going on for 3 weeks in Zielona Gora Voivodship.

In accordance with the agreement, over 30 Solidarity members and activists have arrived to participate in the session. Their speeches have been included in the section of the agenda that is devoted to assessing the socioeconomic situation in the voivodship. This assessment has been made by the Zielona Gora voivoda, Zbigniew Cyganik.

So far, several representatives of the regional board and of plant commissions from Solidarity have taken the floor. They have reconstructed the course of events connected with the emergence of the conflict and with successive attempts to prevent it. The stand of some of the workers of the state agricultural farm in Lubogora who did not participate in the strike was represented by the chairman of the commission of the trade union of agricultural employees.

In addition, the Commission of Councilors of the voivodship People's Council, which has recently been examining the grounds for and the course of the strike, presented the results of its work. The councilors' speeches emphasized the need for the authorities to respond promptly to rising local conflicts and to solve them by legal means.

During the session, the councilors were advised of the fact that the Supreme Chamber of Control today began examining the overall activity of the agricultural combinat in Swiebodzin; the state agricultural farm in Lubogora is part of the combinat. The deliberations of the 10th session of the voivodship People's Council in Zielona Gora continue.

Vendors' Strike Spreads

LD161642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The protest action by distributors and vendors of the press has spread to several regions of the country. However, the [word indistinct] of the strikes has remained in the Wroclaw area, where a national strike committee has been set up. A delegation of the committee has gone to warsaw for talks.

CONSTRUCTION TU, GOVERNMENT SIGN AGREEMENT 16 NOV

LD162324 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- Negotiations between the Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity Construction Workers Trade Union and the government commission ended on 16 November with the signing of a joint communique.

The document states that the government has made available additional supplies of raw materials and construction materials, which will make it possible to build approximately 12,500 apartments. It is stated that a mixed group will be formed from representatives of the Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity Construction Workers' Trade Union and the governmental departments concerned. The group will control the allocation of additional construction materials in 1981. It is also declared that by mid-December of this year consultations will be held with the construction Coordinating Commission with regard to the volume of resources to be proposed for the construction industry in 1982.

GOVERNMENT, FARMERS' SOLIDARITY HOLD DISCUSSIONS

LD170523 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy said today that talks took place between this ministry's interministerial group for cooperation with agricultural organizations and trade unions of private farmers, and the commission for implementing the Rzeszow agreements of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

In discussing those points in the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki agreements about which there are divergences as to the manner of their implementation, Rural Solidarity's representatives demanded constitutional guaranteeing of the permanence of and equal rights for private farming. They also argued in favor of introducing a system of old-age and disability pensions for farmers, according to the draft bill submitted by the union.

These issues will be the subject of further consultations.

RURAL CIRCLES RESURRECT PROTEST COMMITTEE

LD162006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Protest Committee set up by the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and by the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Farmers has resumed its activity.

The committee has declared a protest alert until 1200 Wednesday, proposing that it be adopted for all voivodships. If by this time the government does not undertake talks on the proposals of the Main Council of Agricultural Circles and Organizations concerning the stepping up of livestock procurement, then further steps set out in the statute will be taken.

However, any action restricting the procurement of agricultural produce has been ruled out in advance.

PRIVATE FARMERS UNION HOLDS CONGRESS IN OLSZTYN

LD161324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The first voivodship congress of delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers was held in Olsztyn on Saturday and Sunday.

The Union of Private Farmers in this voivodship has about 10,000 members. They were represented at the congress by 73 delegates from 18 parishes.

During the debates delegates spoke on various problems of the Polish countryside. Many of them criticized the privileges granted by the state to the nationalized sector of agriculture in the form of easier access to means of production, lower prices of fuel and subsidies. The delegates opposed compulsory insurance and the introduction of linked sales [sale of certain commodities and appliances to farmers against procurement by them of animals for slaughter].

The congress passed several resolutions; among others, a resolution to support the sit-in strike farmers in the offices of the Torun sugar factory, to guarantee private ownership of land, and a resolution on the distribution of means of production proportional to the acreage both in state and private sectors of agriculture.

The 2-day debates were attended by the chairman of the Solidarity of Private Farmers, Jan Kulaj. The Central Board of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, Warmia-Mazury region, was elected. Jozef Chwala was elected its chairman.

TORUN OFFICIAL SUSPENDS GOVERNMENT BARTER PLAN

LD170936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] In connection with the numerous protests by farmers and agricultural organizations in Torun Voivodship, the deputy voivoda has suspended the execution of government Resolution No 229 on the exchange sale of household articles for delivered livestock.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL ON STRIKE BAN PROPOSAL

LD170032 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- In connection with the latest resolution of the PUWP Central Committee recommending the PUWP Sejm deputies to come up with a legislative initiative of passing a law which would temporarily ban strikes, the Centre for Public Opinion Survey at the Radio and TV Committee has conducted a poll on this subject.

Sixty-seven percent of those asked described the initiative as justified. Opposed to it were 23 per cent of the sample, while 10 percent were undecided.

The poll was taken on a nationwide sample which included representatives of all social milieus and professional groups, political parties and trade union organizations, in proportion to their overall membership.

The poll was taken just before the latest protest strike staged by Solidarity.

TRYBUNA LUDU URGES END TO CONFRONTATION

LD161154 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 16 (PAP) -- "The career made by the word: agreement is understandable and natural in Poland. And this is not only because the society is very tired of the several-month-long slogan war, war of declarations and meetings, rallies and strikes," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today.

"The idea of agreement is popular among all the Polish social strata since we all know that the solution of our problems, even those most difficult and painful ones, must start with nothing else but agreement.

"There is no other way. A different solution only means either life in such a chaos and pain as we experience as a community, as a still recognized economic potential, or a tragedy of national split, a tragedy whose dimensions are hard to conceive.

"We shall continue to wage disputes over many things in Poland, we shall confront various views. And let us try to make a normal phenomenon of our social life so that it can serve the development of socialist Poland, her march ahead. But let us not permit these disputes, these struggles -- often waged in the name of group interests and ambitions -- to pull Poland down, to the position of a chronically sick European country, to a shameful position of a country and nation in the grip of a crisis."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say that "this is the reason why we should take a good look at all those who are calling for new actions, for new conflicts, for new divisions. Let us ask them straight: Whose interests do they have at heart? Are they the interests of workers, farmers, the working people, the interests of Poland and the Poles? Do they too want agreement? Is this agreement wanted by the authors of illegal provocative publications, the contents of which is always dictated by hatred, often even a lunatic hatred towards the socialist Poland, towards her position in the world, the direction of her development?

"They do not want such an agreement. Such accord would be a triumph of the nation's common sense. And many a time in our history the common sense of the nation brought on such slogans of political adventurists to their proper role -- the role of a margin in [words indistinct] lie.

"Probably, that will be so also this time. To make it as quick as possible, the idea of agreement must be turned into deeds, political and social facts. This is not only the task of the PUWP and the other political parties, the church, the trade union movement, youth and social organizations. Today, this is the task of the Poles, of those who today often passively look at adventurism and the struggle of ambitions. All of us must say it aloud: Agreement -- yes; new tensions and conflicts (?never)" stressed TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

SOLIDARITY MEMBER'S VERDICT EXPECTED 18 NOV

LD170022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] After nearly a 1-month recess, the trial resumed in the Czestochowa Voivodship Court today of Marian Zembrzuski, employee of the local NSZZ Solidarity, who is accused among other things of posting bills which undermined confidence in the socialist system and presented in a false light Polish-Soviet relations.

After completing the legal proceedings and hearing the parties concerned, the court ordered a recess until 18 November, at which time the verdict will be announced.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES TEACHER'S REPRESENTATIVES

LD170004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received today representatives of the Central Council of the Polish Teachers' Union [ZNP], employees of the education and upbringing sector, employees of the higher education sector and scientific institutions, who reported to the premier on problems of environment, including the issue of the teacher's charter and the role which it is to play. The ZNP representatives expressed support and the readiness of the union to take part in the activity in the front of national accord and the council of national accord.

CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD142304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] With the participation of 88 delegates, representing almost 4,000 persons who have declared their active membership [AKTYW] in the consumers' movement, the first meeting of the Consumers' Federation is being held in Warsaw. In essence it is a founding congress, despite the fact that the federation registered as an association several months ago. The people behind its formation were scientists dealing with market matters and also the editorial board of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE.

Various forms of consumers' movements came into being at the same time in a spontaneous manner throughout the country.

The federation's action program includes primarily the gradual elimination of shortages of goods and services, countering violations of consumer interests in all spheres of goods turnover, combating wastage in the production of goods and by services, and the creation of legal guarantees to safeguard consumers' rights.

Program Announced

LD161338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The first assembly of the Consumers' Federation, representing over 4,000 persons, developed the programmatic assumptions and directions for the current actions of the federation. It is concerned about a sensible satisfaction of the needs of every family in the area of nutrition, clothing, housing and culture. The federation will also concern itself with the protection of the environment and with the implementation of the right to honest information and allround education. The programmatic documents also discuss the need to introduce consumer representatives into People's Councils, and they demand a part in the social commissions set up by the government to monitor the markets and demand access to the mass media.

A 15-man board was elected, headed by Andrzej Naleca (?Jawecki) as well as a 25-man council.

PRIMATE MEETS WITH VICE PREMIER MALINOWSKI

LD162228 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp met Chairman of the United Peasant Party CC and Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski here today.

The two pointed to the unusual significance and urgency of reaching a national agreement by all patriotic forces adhering to the Constitution of People's Poland. They stressed that participants in the agreement should create a climate of mutual confidence, cooperation based on partnership, social peace and work, and ought to rally the Poles around the most important issues of the nation which have traditionally been the church's concern.

In taking these steps, it is necessary to consolidate ties between industry and agriculture, towns and countryside, to understand mutual needs and to take actions to satisfy them.

DP CHAIRMAN ON EXCLUSION FROM TRIPARTITE MEETING

LD171002 Warsaw PAP in English 0843 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- Chairman of the Democratic Party [DP] Professor Edward Kowalczyk deplored that his party was absent from the recent Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa talks on the establishment of the front of national accord.

In an interview for the Warsaw evening paper KURIER POLSKI today, Professor Kowalczyk said he was glad it came to this important meeting.

However, he said, the Democratic Party cannot accept the interpretation of the meeting as a reflection of the functioning in this country of exclusively such political forces as the PUWP, the church and Solidarity. "Our party has many a time given an expression to its views that it should be all ranking political and patriotic forces that should sit to the negotiating table" and made no restriction as to with whom DP would like to negotiate or not.

The DP members have an impression that such a restriction has been applied vis-a-vis the Democratic Party. "We cannot agree with that," said the DP leader.

Professor Kowalczyk voiced the opinion that the front of national accord should include all Poles whose unbending will is to give priority to the interest of the nation and the state before narrow interests and personal ambitions. "The social and political forces in the front should represent a mature, bold and modern political thought," he said.

The chairman of the Democratic Party, which at its latest congress came up with the idea of creating the office of the president of the Polish People's Republic, the tribunal of the state and the constitutional tribunal, said that DP is glad that Solidarity members, as well as the whole society, supports these initiatives which proves that the DP programme answers the expectations of the society. He also expressed the hope that DP and Solidarity would meet on the platform of the front.

TARNOBRZEG MEETING FOR NATIONAL UNITY TO BE HELD

LD141202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] At 1100 today a meeting organized for national unity by Tarnobrzeg Voivodship is due to start. The following were invited: the leaderships of the voivodship party and administration authorities, PZPR activists and those from political parties, youth and social organizations, all trade unions, and representatives of the clergy and creative intelligentsia.

This will be the first meeting of this kind in our region and no doubt also in the country. Its participants will debate all current political, social and economic issues. The objectives of today's meeting in Tarnobrzeg are the following: a broadly conceived reconciliation of all forces, milieus and social groupings of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship; a joint agreement determining a course for cooperation; a quest for a way out of the difficult situation in which both our country and the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship are finding themselves.

HOPE, OPTIMISM SEEN FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT FRONT

LD170006 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Nov (PAP) -- The front of national agreement is becoming an ever more accurate concept. In the course of various debates and meetings the idea is gaining ever more concrete shape as a forum for social reconciliation, without which the Polish state cannot function at present.

A spectacular, but also businesslike, meeting between Prime Minister Jaruzelski, Primate Glemp and Chairman Walesa was an important development in this respect. There have been also many less spectacular events, consisting in various activities by initiating groups at lower levels which give the beginning to agreement. This agreement cannot be one more showy institution, but a real social process taking place at all levels of Polish national life.

It would be an oversimplification to say that this agreement can be reached overnight. It is obvious already today that various political forces and people offer differing interpretations of this highly [words indistinct] notion. However, efforts aimed at working out this agreement can be undertaken in the spirit of optimism, all the more so as recent days have brought partial extinguishing of hotbeds of social conflicts. Optimism and hope stem also from the fact that there simply is no other reasonable way out.

LE FIGARO VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR UNITY GOVERNMENT

PM161701 Paris LE FIGARO in Franch 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: National Understanding, but What kind?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Socialist Poland is moving toward national understanding.

All the forces which count in the country, especially the party, the church and Solidarity, are in favor of it. Does this mean that social and political calm is imminent? Hope has certainly reappeared, but strangely enough it is contending with a fear about the future which is deeper than ever.

This is not only due to the persistance of tension and local strikes. Indeed, the tension is due mainly to uncertainty as to the form which the national understanding might take. It is this point which is now being debated, and this debate is likely to take a dramatic turn. Two questions have to be answered: Is it possible to agree on a precise formula for national union? Is the party sincere in saying that it is prepared to move in that direction, or is it trying once again to deceive the country by offering a meaningless pretense?

Agreement is likely to be difficult for many reasons:

-- The extremists within the party and Solidarity will do all they can to scuttle it;

-- The population is now very vigilant and, so to speak, much more "radical" than the Solidarity leaders;

-- Many intellectuals, although moderate, will not accept proposals which would give representatives of Solidarity and the church joint responsibility without having real participation in decisionmaking, and will reject any solution which did not guarantee a real change in government structures; in other words, which did not make provision for forming a government of unity.

So, what does the government want? It is suggesting jumbling together the representatives of the party and associated groups and of a number of other organizations, including Solidarity and the church, in a "council of national accord". Would that be much more than an extension of the existing "National Unity Front" which has long been discredited and has a purely symbolic role?

Propaganda, Element of Power

The authorities also agree to the formation of a "consultative social council" attached to the government, comprised of Solidarity members and prominent people close to the church. As its name suggests, it will not have decisionmaking powers. Is this appearance of understanding intended to do more than make it possible to get through the winter and make the country accept unpopular measures like major price increases?

In any case it seems that [PZPR leader and Premier] General Jaruzelski, who had personally shown his support for a unity government solution (during his meeting with the primate 21 October), failed to have his views accepted by the Politburo. To be convinced of this you just have to read what [PZPR Politburo member] Olszowski said in Legnica Wednesday: "The concept of the front of national accord is based on the fundamental principles of the regime of the Polish People's Republic and has nothing to do with the concept put forward by Solidarity's extremists in the form of a 'coalition government'. The party will never accept such a concept."

Answering a question as to why Solidarity does not have access to the mass media, he explained, according to ZYCIE WARSZAWY that "the party cannot give way on this point because propaganda is an element of power in socialism." Things are not, therefore, clear.

In these circumstances why do [Solidarity leader] Walesa and his moderate advisers seem prepared to accept this formula for a mini-national understanding? There are three reasons for this:

-- The trade union leaders feel that they are losing control of the population and that if something is not done very quickly they will no longer be heeded by a working class which is rapidly growing more radical.

-- They believe they can trick them. [as published] They may want to trick them, in other words to use the council of national accord to gain acceptance for a democratic electoral law for the parliamentary elections and to transform the social council into a real executive, relegating the government to the role of shield intended to appease the Soviets and the party "hardliners."

-- They hope that by accepting participation in this mini-understanding they will start a process which will ultimately lead to the formation of a real government of unity.

Obviously it is a very risky game. Opinion certainly realizes that understanding is necessary and that everybody must set to work to steer the country out of the crisis. But the vast majority of opinion shares the views of Ryszard Reiff, chairman of Pax, the Catholic Association, when he writes: "But how can work be protected? Well, changes must be made in the political structure. People say: Renewal -- yes; anarchy -- no. It is necessary to add: the party's leadership role -- yes, monopoly of power -- no. Just as anarchy is bad, a monopoly of power is bad in the public's view. And the more it is defended and extended the closer we are to anarchy and bad work."

Of course, the Poles know that without this nothing will be able to prevent socialist Poland from falling back into the rut of cyclical crises, and they are more prepared than ever to fight to defend this view.

JIRI PELIKAN VIEWS QUEST FOR COMPROMISE

PM161301 Rome AVANTI in Italian 8-9 Nov 81 Culture Supplement p 1

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Is the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa Meeting an Historic Turning Point?"]

[Text] When commenting on the evolution of the situation in Poland a large sector of the Italian (and Western) press often veers from one extreme to the other: from panic in the face of the specter of a head-on collision and Soviet intervention to euphoria over an "historic turning point," as has happened over the past few days following General Jaruzelski's meeting with Monsignor Glemp and Solidarity Chairman Walesa.

The meeting was undoubtedly a good sign that the possibilities of dialogue and compromise between the government and the majority of Polish citizens have not closed, and are indeed opening up. But it would be a dangerous delusion to regard such a meeting -- which would be entirely normal in any democratic country -- as "a decisive turning point" for the better in the Polish situation. There is still grave political tension, prompted mainly by the present government's stubborn attitude toward Solidarity and other new social forces that have been emerging since the Polish summer of 1980. But behind this state of stagnation on the national plane there is the rigid position of Moscow, which has not altered its hostility toward the renewal process in Poland and which continues to attack it, exerting grievous political, economic and military pressure and leaving very limited room for maneuvering for the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] leadership group.

To become the start of a turning point, the three-way meeting in Warsaw would have to lead to specific solutions to extricate Poland from its profound political and economic crisis, which continues to deteriorate every day, leading to the danger of a spontaneous explosion of the people's anger, with tragic consequences. To avert this danger frequent exhortations for the citizens to work harder and to respect order are not enough; nor is it enough to dispatch Armed Forces units throughout the country or for Solidarity to announce its willingness to suspend strikes for 3 months. What is needed is a political solution of the issues that the independent trade union has raised and which the government has until now rejected: economic reform, as part of a broader process toward self-management, the trade union's access to the mass media so as to achieve pluralism of information, the democratic selection of candidates for regional and local elections and the formation of a "social committee for the economy" as a democratic body to monitor the executives and involve the various social forces in the country's economic management.

If Wednesday's meeting signals the party's desire to choose the path of dialogue and compromise, we must ask ourselves what changed the government's attitude -- if it is a real, not just a tactical, change. First and foremost, the strength of Solidarity, with its 10 million members and much broader support among the people. Despite the ruptures and the mistakes of some of its young leaders lacking in political experience, the trade union was able to stand up to the government's pressure and threats (even despite the "advice" of certain Western leaders to practice "moderation") and very successfully organized a 1-hour strike (which some Italian newspapers tried to dismiss, for uncertain motives). Subsequent events confirmed that Solidarity's general line is correct: Only by fighting with a sense of responsibility — but also with steadfastness -- can the arrogant authorities be forced to accept concessions and dialogue. Of course this policy of pressure must always go hand in hand with a spirit of quest for a compromise acceptable to both sides, and Lech Walesa and his trade union have confirmed this again in the past few days.

One of the other reasons for the change is the weakness and isolation of the party, which is incapable of formulating a specific plan for emerging from the crisis and changing society. Another factor is the attitude of Moscow, which cannot allow itself to miss the opportunity of missiles negotiations and of acquiring Western technology and U.S. grain at a time when the economic crisis is having a tragic impact on all Soviet bloc countries, including the USSR.

But can we conclude with certainty that some forces within the PZPR and the police apparatus, even in Moscow, Prague and East Berlin, have abandoned the idea of stifling the renewal process? This idea depends on the worsening (even deliberate) of the economic situation, which should lead a large proportion of the population to desperation and rage and thus to violent incidents. It would then be easy -- and it is already being done in the official press — to blame Solidarity for the disorder, split it and then destroy it, or transform it into a new "transmission belt" by offering a number of its "repentent" representatives government or administrative posts. In fact the dramatic nature of the economic situation cannot be explained by the strikes (as the regime's official propaganda does and as even some Western newspapers assert), which represent since August 1980 only 0.2 percent of lost working hours, whereas 15-20 percent of these losses are due to raw materials and energy shortages in the factories. The responsibility for this is to be sought in the political climate and in the inability of the leaders chosen on the basis of the "nomenklatura" and of their management, which the workers call "the government's permanent strike." Fortunately some indications suggest that some forces have not entirely abandoned this plan and that we cannot yet say for certain whether the intention is only to turn down the path of dialogue and negotiation with other social forces.

To turn down this path -- which is what we all hope will happen -- it is not enough to talk about a "front" or "national understanding" and to offer some government posts to nonmembers of the PZPR. Instead, specific measures must be indicated for democratizing the system with the aim of enabling the citizens to really participate in supervising the government and the economic and political management of society. For the time being the only specific plan, albeit imperfect, in this direction was put forward at the latest Solidarity congress. This program centers on the gradual realization of self-management, which is not a utopia, as some economists maintain, but a political requirement, as a means of establishing trust between the grassroots and the leadership, of giving the workers a chance of knowing what happens to the fruits of their work and of convincing them that they are working for the benefit of society and that they must accept sacrifices and increase production.

It is within this context of specificity that a real answer can be found to questions and doubts of whether it is an "historic turning point" or just a tactical move. If General Jaruzelski fails to impose the path of dialogue of the party and on the various Siwaks who want to "try" the Solidarity trade union, if Solidarity fails to maintain its strength and unity, based on the steadfast defense of the workers' interests but also on the quest for a compromise acceptable to the government and if, above all, the Soviet leadership group is unwilling to accept this development toward an original form of political pluralism in Poland, then the truce will be broken even before the crucial 3 winter months and we will witness another clash.

We have always maintained that the only way out of the present economic and political crisis in Poland is a compromise among the principal political forces with the aim of institutionalizing a socialist system that will recognize the existence of contradictions and social conflicts and will try to resolve them by means of continuous dialogue and negotiation, without repressive methods such as are used in other countries with a Soviet model. Thus we see the Jaruzelski-Gelmp-Walesa meeting as a positive sign and hope that the dialogue that has begun will continue uninterruptedly in the future. But at the same time we must prepare ourselves for a period of tough negotiations and even for struggles and pressures from Moscow, in hopes that the will for cooperation and dialogue but also -- and above all -- for change and renewal will prevail.

So the battle for Poland goes on, and the socialists will not follow it as passive and alien observers, because it is part of their own battle for peace and freedom in Europe.

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS SKIERNIEWICE PARTY PLENUM

LD162320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] At today's plenary session, in which Central Committee member Marian Orzechowski participated, the Skierniewice Party Voivodship Committee discussed the tasks of party echelons and organizations aimed at implementing fully the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Central Committee Plenums against the background of the current sociopolitical situation in the country and in the voivodship. At the plenum particular emphasis was placed on the assessment of the conflict in Zyrardow. The attitude of Lech Walesa during his visit to this town at the time of the strike was critically assessed. The speeches by the Solidarity leader encouraging the women of the workforce who had nearly reached the end of their endurance to continue the strike, was called political adventurism.

The necessity for the party to lead the country out of the crisis was stressed in the discussion. It was stated that a condition for this is a consolidation of party ranks on the basis of the PZPR statute and program. Marian Orzechowski commented on the role of the party in the current situation.

The plenum adopted a resolution which views the striving for a permanent accord among all patriotic forces which espouse the Constitution and the principles of the political system of the Polish People's Republic as the most significant task at present.

MILEWSKI MEETS WITH HEALTH MINISTRY OFFICIALS

LD162342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee met with the officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare today. Minister Tadeusz Szelachowski presented a report on preparations for winter and on the tasks and activities being carried out in this regard by the health services and the cooperating ministries and social organizations. As reported by the ministry's press spokesman, during a debate the group focused particular attention on the real threat of influenza epidemics and on the ministry's essential activities necessary to prevent and combat the effects of such an epidemic.

PZPR COMMISSION TO STUDY SOCIAL CONFLICTS

LD170534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Today, sessions took place of the three groups of the PZPR Central Committee's commission for explaining the causes, course and effects of the social conflicts in the history of the Polish People's Republic.

The groups established the procedure and methods of work and endorsed the set of problems and questions which will constitute the basis for their detailed work.

All three groups adopted the general principle of calling upon groups of experts and individual specialists from various areas to work on [word indistinct] issues concerning the economic, social and political processes which lie at the source of the crises.

Independent of the above, the groups will address a proposal of cooperation to the individual voivodship and workplace party organizations, which have at their disposal materials connected with the individual conflicts.

FORMER TORUN VOIVODA EXPELLED FROM PARTY

LD170014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The adjudicating team of the Torun Voivodship Party Control Commission has expelled from the party former Torun Voivoda Jan Przytarski for causing the disposal of resources available to the community in a manner contrary to the aims and principles of socialism through initiating and overseeing the construction of the so-called recreational and leisure center at the [words indistinct] which was used for entertaining purposes by voivodship authorities.

REPORTAGE OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC CLIMATE

Decline in Production

LD141057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] An extremely difficult economic situation continued in October in Poland. This we read in a report received from the Main Statistical Office.

In many areas crisis trends became more acute. In socialized industry the sold production, compared with October of last year, was lower by Z42 billion; this means by 14.5 percent. Compared with October 1979 the drop in production was considerably greater and amounted to 21.5 percent.

The drop in production was accompanied by a drop in employment. However, a steep increase in wages continued. The extraction of hard coal amounted in October to 14.1 million tons. This is 9.4 percent lower than the extraction in October of last year and 23.4 percent lower than the extraction in October 1979.

During the period of January-October of this year the extraction of hard coal amounted to 135.8 million tons and was 18.2 percent below the extraction during the corresponding period of last year. It is worth noting that the average daily extraction of hard coal during the statutory hours, without extraction on free Saturdays, has been showing an upwards trend for the past 2 months. However, in October the average coal extraction on free Saturdays was lower than in the previous month.

October Economic Statistics

LD141434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Today we received a communique from the Main Statistical Office.

The production of electrical energy was more than 8 percent lower than in October last year. Livestock procurement was more than 38 percent lower than in October last year. Considerable difficulties continue to arise in the supply of basic means of production for agriculture, in particular coal, concentrated fodder, machines and equipment.

The annual housing targets, though nearly 30 percent lower than last year's, have been so far implemented only by 56 percent. The crisis on the domestic market and inflation became more acute in October. Foreign trade yielded no essential changes, and the situation is still difficult.

Economic Performance Roundup

LD142148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Main Statistical Office has published information about the country's economic situation in October.

Production in socialized industry sector enterprises was 14.5 percent lower than a year ago. Employment has gone down by 0.8 percent. The sum allocated to pay wages has increased by 20 percent; compared to October 1979, it has increased by 43.6 percent.

The decline in average daily production of many basic industrial goods, not only compared to last year but also compared to this September, is a measure of the worsening situation in industry. This is particularly true of production in the engineering industry. This has been caused by lower labor productivity, raw materials difficulties and a shortage of power.

Weather was favorable for agriculture. Hence, field work has been completed throughout almost the entire country. The cattle and pig populations have increased since the downward trend has been arrested. However, contract purchases of livestock for slaughter have definitely decreased. The situation in the purchase of agricultural produce is the most difficult. Purchases of livestock were almost 40 percent lower than in last October. However, 2.5 percent more milk was purchased. Sales of artificial fertilizers have gone down by a full 40 percent. Twenty-five percent fewer apartments were handed over for use than in last October.

As for the domestic market, the crisis is deepening: Inflation is growing and the cost of living has increased. The average wage in the socialized economy amounted to Z7,019. As far as foreign trade is concerned, there were no significant changes in October; the situation continues to be very difficult.

Production Figures Fall

LD161926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] To round off the domestic news, I will cite some statistics from the latest report of the Main Statistical Office on the results of the 10 months of the current year. The production of electricity amounted to 9.62 million kwh -- a fall of 8.1 percent. A total power failure was recorded on seven occasions. The contract purchase of animals for slaughter remains low. A very difficult situation also continues to exist in the purchase of agricultural products. The purchase of animals for slaughter amounted to 128,500 tons, and was 38.4 percent lower than in September.

'Breakdown of the Economy'

LD160936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A further report by the Main Statistical Office (GUS) gives information about the continuation of the very difficult economic situation in Poland during October, and about the intensification of crisis trends in many areas. Along with a fall in production, a fall in employment began to occur whereas the high growth in wages was maintained. We present a few statistics and the full GUS communique is printed in today's press.

The production sold in socialized industry fell in October by more than Z42 billion, that is by 14.5 percent when compared with the results of the same month last year. In October, 14.1 million tons of coal were extracted. This is 9.4 percent lower than in the same month last year and 23.3 percent lower than in October 1979. For the past 2 months the average daily extraction of coal has been growing.

GUS also reports on the fall in the production of electricity and on the cutbacks in industry and also for communal consumers. The communique also speaks of a considerable reduction in the average daily production of many basic industrial goods in October in comparison with September this year. Thus, for example, the processing of crude oil fell by 11.6 percent; the production of washing machines and electrical (?goods) fell by 13.3 percent; that of television sets by 7.9 percent; that of private cars by 11.6 percent; that of vans by 34.4 percent; that of (?fodder) mixes by 13.1 percent; and that of butter by over 6 percent.

A very difficult situation continues to exist in the purchase of agricultural products. Very long delays are appearing in housing construction. The situation is also very difficult in foreign trade: In the course of 9 months there has been a 15 percent drop in exports coupled with a drop of as much as 21 percent in export to the free currency markets. Imports from these markets have fallen by 24.8 percent.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY, publishing the statistics worked out by GUS, stresses that they represent not only an alarm signal but a symptom of the increasing breakdown of the economy, the consequences of which are difficult to foresee today if significant efforts are not made speedily to set the economic potential in motion again.

Voluntary Work at Coal Mines

LD141354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] We learn from the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry that nearly 59 percent of the hard coal mines' workforces have reported for work on the first shift throughout the country on a voluntary basis. More than 73 percent of the miners are working directly at the mining of coal during the morning shift.

Coal Extraction on Saturdays

LD160948 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov (PAP) -- Miners extracted 270,905 tons of coal during their voluntary work on November 14. That is by almost 35,000 tons more than last Saturday, the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reported.

Milk, Meat Supplies Low

LD161310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 16 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Let us now begin with GLOS PRACY and a bleak title from the first page: "A Lean Winter Awaits Us." As a result of the lack of fodder, the procurement of poultry in the fourth quarter will be reduced by almost 10,000 tons. Toward the end of the year the supply of eggs may drop also. Lower fish catches are occurring and that is due to a lack of fuel. In autumn and winter the procurement of milk will probably fall to 17 million liters per day as compared to this summer when the dairy cooperative purchased 35 million liters daily.

This month the supply of cheese will fall by 1,000 tons, and next month by an additional 200 tons. The supplies of butter are also shrinking. Its production will be maintained at a level 10,000 tons monthly and this means further imports of butter.

As far as meat is concerned, during the first 10 days of November only one half the number of animals were purchased for slaughter as compared with last year. In connection with the introduction of linked sales of farm products and machinery, we read in GLOS PRACY that farmers are selling about 6,000 tons of animals for slaughter daily.

This amount is already sufficient for the present ration supply. Thus, if supplies remain at this level through the end of this year, there is a chance that the lines at the meat shops will be shorter. Here it is worth recalling two contracts. We are importing 30,000 tons of meat from the Soviet Union and beginning in January we will be importing 50,000 tons of pork from China.

Sugar Production Statistics

LD150335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Summary] The 11 sugar refineries in the Lublin region report today that during this year's campaign they have produced as much sugar as they supplied in the course of the entire previous campaign in 1980-1981. They have produced almost 210,000 tons of sugar. Targets have already been fulfilled 65 percent. Labor productivity in the refineries has increased. Despite difficulties with fuel, batteries and tires, there are no delays in sugar beet deliveries. All beet has been gathered in from the fields; only some 10,000 tons of a total bulk of 3.3 million tons remain to be delivered.

Gas Price Hike, Rationing Seen

LD141948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The known economic difficulties of our country are responsible for the fact that we are unable to buy the right quantity of oil to meet fully the requirements of our socialized economy and of private automobile owners, the number of whom has increased considerably in the past few years. Prospects for 1982 are not good. We can count solely on deliveries from the Soviet Union, and these, if not smaller, will reach this year's level at the most; that is, 13.1 million tons of oil. Of this, 6 million tons will be gasoline. According to a report issued by the Chemical and Light Industry Ministry, the structure of gasoline sales is such that individual consumers use approximately 53 percent, while the remaining gasoline is used by vehicles belonging to the state. To alleviate the current situation on the fuel market, the introduction of stringent economy measures is envisaged. A gasoline price hike and rationing are being considered. However, this decision has not yet been made. We can still purchase gasoline at unchanged prices and on the same principles.

Szymaczak on Fuel Problems

LD151559 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Interview with Wieslaw Szymaczak, vice minister of the chemical and light industry, by interviewer Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, I would like to suggest, and I hope it will not be rejected, that we do not talk today about the possible variables regarding gasoline price increases. However, I propose that you let us in on what the fuel balance looks like here in Poland, since not very much or nothing at all is being said about it.

[Answer] As I see it, there are many misunderstandings in our society. We hear statements that private consumers use 7-15 percent of the gasoline. This is not so. This year the consumption of all fuels -- I am thinking of both types of the market -- by individual consumers will amount, unfortunately, to almost 57 percent of the total consumption in Poland.

[Question] And how did it happen that we [words indistinct] eat up so much of that fuel?

[Answer] [words indistinct] normal situation in my opinion, because in 9 months of this year, in relation to the 9 months of last year, the level of sales to individual consumers rose by as much as 23.6 percent. The [word indistinct] of the situation in October and November has been [words indistinct]. (?What is the forecast for the) situation up to the end of the year? Well, according to that forecast, the level of sales this year to individual consumers will be 13 percent higher than last year, which cannot be at all justified from the aspect of the number of cars which have come onto the market. And, looking at the situation over the period of next year, because all our supplies will be based on deliveries of Soviet petroleum and petroleum products from the Soviet Union, with the assumption that we will not be buying anything in the Arab countries -- which is anyway a fact this year as well -- we will not be able to keep up this consumption of fuel.

[Question] The clever people of this world say there is no situation without a way out. Do you think that the only way out is to increase the price of gasoline -- of course, I mean that fuel process should be identical for the private user and for all ministries and nationalized units?

[Answer] My opinion is that, whatever the movement of prices, an unambiguous [word indistinct] must absolutely be arrived at. The price level should be the same for everyone in Poland, that means, for the socialized economy and for individual consumers.

[Question] What do you think? Will the increase in the price of gasoline make supply equal to demand? Of course, it depends what the price increase is and what the authorities decide on.

[Answer] I can make no unequivocal forecast in view of the kind of market we have in Poland.

[Question] And can no one in Poland foresee it, do you think? What will happen regarding gasoline after a price increase?

[Answer] That will be determined by the level of the eventual price. [words indistinct] giving an unequivocal forecast whether a price of Z50 or of Z40 will bring about market equilibrium. It is hard for me to answer that question at the moment.

[Question] The gasoline troubles began in July and already, by force of inertia, it has been getting worse and worse with every month. [Words indistinct] it does not just affect our cars, but it is a question of aviation...

[Szymaczak interrupts] The first [words indistinct] in July, because in September we met the needs of the market. We [words indistinct] some sort of a chance and hope, knowing that at the same time we changed the structure of imports of petroleum products from the Soviet Union on (?favorable) conditions. The (?package) of agreements signed for the year amounted to the import of 600,000 tons of automobile fuel. The Soviet partner met us half way. At the expense of diesel oils, we increased the deliveries of gasoline from the Soviet Union to 890,000 tons and I am talking, of course, only about car fuel, bypassing the matter of aircraft fuel and special fuel which we also need. And despite that increase of 290,000 tons from imports, we did not rescue the market. We have to look at the matter from the point of view of [word indistinct] as a national economy we have not got the opportunity to base ourselves on imports from the Arab countries. We are left with a fuel balance as a result of supplies of Soviet petroleum and Soviet petroleum products; however, it is hard for me today, before a trade agreement is signed, to define the [future] level.

[Question] We don't yet know what we will be buying next year from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] There are no such guarantees yet. Our dream is that it should be at least at this year's level.

[Question] Might it be less?

[Answer] Yes, it might be less, on account of among other things, [word indistinct] the drop in coal deliveries to that market.

OBODOWSKI PRESIDES OVER ANTICRISIS STAFF MEETING

LD142256 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's Anti-Crisis Operational Staff convened for a meeting here today, presided over by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, to assess the supply in basic materials and equipment of mining and power enterprises as well as the growing difficulties in the nation's balance of payments.

The staff resolved to allocated indispensable funds for the mining and power industry and take urgent steps at insuring the necessary materials and equipment for mining.

In the situation of a critically strained coal-and-electrical energy balance, the discipline of their utilization is becoming a most important thing. Coal and power should reach only those recipients and in such quotas which are justified by the most urgent needs. However, inspection ordered by the Anti-Crisis Staff to check the rationed use of electrical power and fuel in 207 key enterprises showed that immense waste and innefficiency were continuing.

The meeting heard a report of a comprehensive inspection ordered by Deputy Premier Obodowski in state transport enterprises across 10 voivodships. The Anti-Crisis Staff also appraised a report on the functioning of municipal transport which still is coping with enormous difficulties. This concerns especially the Warsaw public transport which has its worst time in the period of last 20 years, as pointed out city Mayor Jerzy Majewski.

BLACK MARKET TRADING IN SZCZECIN REPORTED

LD161008 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting of the voivodship commission for combating the black market took place today in Szczecin. Here are the results of its work:

In 35 instances, inspectors of the State Trade Inspectorate established either the concealment of or illegal trading in goods by the heads and personnel of the stores. For example, at the food store in [word indistinct] large quantities of ham, sausages and household goods have been found. At the Orion store in Szczecin, 30 packets of coffee were sold each weighing 40 decagrams less than stated. As a result of action by the citizens' militia, 186 trading enterprises have been inspected since the beginning of November alone. In five cases immediate criminal proceedings were started. For example, in one store 500 pairs of footwear to the value of over Z32,000 were hidden and 2 people were fined Z25,000. Great irregularities were discovered at the regional dairy cooperative in Szczecin where over 33 kilograms of hard cheese were hidden. A separate problem are the traders of the Szczecin markets. As a result of only one inspection at the Turzyn market several people were arrested. They were selling goods purchased earlier in the stores. The majority of them were pensioners.

Much attention has been devoted to the increasing slaughter of animals on the farms. According to the antiblack market law, cases concerning uncontroled slaughter will be handed over to the prosecution organs. In Nowogard such slaughter reached 5,000 tons of meat, or the quantity needed by the inhabitants of that town to cover ration coupons. The value of concealed goods found on the territory of the voivodship in the last few weeks has reached the value of several thousands zloty. All such goods discovered are immediately placed on the stores' shelves.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES USE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

LD170944 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov (PAP) -- The Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers is preparing a draft of new regulations to define the organization and functioning in Poland of enterprises which employ foreign capital. The draft is to be submitted soon for examination by the Sejm Committees of Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, and Foreign Trade.

Questions connected with the preparation of the draft were the subject of a meeting held here today between the Sejm's Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa and representatives of the Inter-Polcom Polish-Polonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The sides also discussed the hitherto activity of Inter-Polcom and the problems that foreign and Polonian firms encounter while organizing their enterprises in Poland.

POZNAN MILITIA BEGIN CRIMINAL CRACKDOWN

LD171010 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The number of thefts, robberies, burglaries, threats against the life of citizens, and murders is increasing. The Citizen's Militia are waging an intensive struggle. Yesterday, from 0600 to 1200 and from 1800 until late at night large forces of the Citizens' Militia began a large-scale action to limit the activity of the criminal world. Nearly 200 public catering enterprises, 153 thieves' dens and over 160 places where criminal elements assemble were inspected in Poznan and in the voivodship. Street checks were also carried out. In all, 81 people were arrested. As a result of this action, five stolen vehicles were recovered and stolen goods and articles were found in thieves' dens. This was the largest action undertaken by the militia organs this year. We were informed at the militia headquarters in Poznan that such actions will be continued in the next few weeks.

JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON 5 NOV PRISON REVOLT

LD132120 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP) -- Justice Ministry officials said here today that (?the prison) revolt in Kamiensk on November 5 was partly rooted in widespread chaos and increasing violations of public order in Poland which were (?spilling) over into penitentiary institutions as well.

The first deputy justice minister, Tadeusz Skora, told a news conference that "hard living conditions of the prisoners were also not without impact," on the mutiny of 1,200 Kamiensk inmates, in which two convicts were killed and 5 wounded, alongside five wounded prison officers.

The journalists, who gathered for the first in a series of news conferences announced by the Justice Ministry, were also told by a member of a 9-strong ministry commission that the rebel prisoners had also been dissatisfied with the implementation of the demands which they presented to the prison administration in September. Referring to the convicts' complaint that they had been beaten by prison guards before the mutiny, Deputy Minister Skora said that "in a majority of penitentiary institutions there are no complaints of beatings and in all proven cases of truncheon abuse by prison guards, the abusers are liable to severe consequences, including penal."

Deputy Director of the penitentiary establishment, Juliusz Petrykowski criticized the 1974 prison regulations as "wrong". It was provisionally amended last May, but still awaits a complex solution.

The (?decisions) taken in recent months gave the convicts better food rations, expanded contacts with the family, and longer walk time, and over the past 2 years a big number of inmates were being released on (?parole), Petrykowski said.

At present, there are 72,000 inmates in the Polish prisons which have room for 78,000.

Over the past 2 years, 3 prison officers were killed by convicts, said the prison official.

1919-21 WAR HEROES MONUMENT UNVEILED IN WADOWICE

LD151528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] A monument has been unveiled today in Wadowice for the second time, dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and officers of the 12th foot regiment who were killed in 1919-21. Several dozen years ago this monument was dismantled and removed. In the war for Poland's freedom, 350 soldiers and officers from that regiment were killed.

To mark the unveiling of the monument, a ceremonial mass was celebrated in the church in Wadowice for the intention of the heroic soldiers.

ROLE OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES VIEWED

AU160811 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Kwiat report: "They Keep on Penetrating...."]

[Text] The tale about the two dogs fighting for a bone and the third dog running away perfectly describes our situation and the role of the foreign intelligence services, which operate behind the backs of the Solidarity leadership members, who are hollering against the power apparatus. Absorbed by the mutual bickering, not everyone is able to note what is being taken out of our home and to see those who continue to encourage this bickering.

Please pay attention to the fact that many communities in our country pass over in strange silence the intelligence activities of special foreign services operating in Poland. Probably no reader of the Polish Armed Forces' daily has any doubts that such penetration is particularly active now and often dispenses with special formalities.

I admit that the neglect "on this score" was made real to me by an interesting article published by Brig Gen Wladyslaw Pozoga in the most recent issue of WOJSKO LUDOWE. The vice minister of internal affairs recalled the names of the recently unmasked agents: Leszek Chrost, born in 1932, with a higher education, a foreign trade worker for many years and most recently deputy director of the Department of Foreign Trade and Cooperation with Foreign Countries in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry, who was recruited in Bangkok while working for a trade mission; Stanislaw Dembowski, born in 1928, with a higher education, former minister plenipotentiary of Poland in the International Control Commission in Laos and most recently a senior counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was recruited in Laos; Leon Celegrad, born in 1937, with vocational training, regular noncommissioned officer in the Polish Armed Forces, and Andrzej Badowski, born in 1951, with vocational training, regular noncommissioned officer of the Polish Armed Forces -- both recruited by the U.S. intelligence service in Vietnam; Henryk Trybek, born in 1924, with a higher education and a managerial level worker in industry; Marian Blotny, born in 1924, with a higher technical education and employed in the General Walter plant in Radom, and Zenon Suchojad, born in 1947, with a secondary education and a regular employee of the political apparatus -- all of them recruited during their stay abroad; and Anatol Szulski. born in 1927, with a higher education and an employee of the Mining Institute in Katowice.

We could count among the aforementioned Bohdan Walewski, who was arrested this year. He was born in 1933, has a higher education and was an employee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a long time, his most recent post having been departmental head. He was recruited by the U.S. intelligence service when abroad.

In the past few years it has been revealed that agents recruited from various foreigners -- not infrequently citizens of neutral states and the so-called Third World -- had been recruited to fool the counterintelligence service. Still other foreigners include the captains of Western vessels -- FRG citizens such as R. Albrecht, J. Wenzel and I. Wagener (sentenced last year by the Pomeranian Military District Court to 10 years imprisonment) -- who had often put into our ports and engaged in comprehensive espionage tasks.

At present we have come to face the openly linked activities of the imperialist subversive-espionage centers and the domestic antisocialist forces, General Pozoga asserts. We have come to face the most serious -- in the history of People's Poland -- threat to Poland's socialist system and national security. In the country's crisis situation, the opportunities for hostile foreign intelligence services' penetration are increasing. At the same time, the effectiveness of the political adversary's destructive activities is increasing. This political adversary is trying to consistently implement the program for taking over power, to destroy the structures of the socialist state, to spread anarchy and the psychosis of cataclysm and to use terror against representatives of the state administration, sociopolitical aktivs and all patriotic and prudent forces.

Poland is a special target of the comprehensive strategy applied vis-a-vis the socialist countries. A NATO program document states inter alia that Poland has never been as important as it is now. Its position, economic difficulties and role in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA as well as its historical ties with the Western countries make it imperative to consistently watch the changes and the situation there.

The identified and documented plans of the main NATO states in the area of destruction and propaganda include inter alia the following activities implemented by their official representations:

-- To promote contacts between the Western trade unions -- above all those that are proregime and have been infiltrated by special services -- and Solidarity;

-- To promote contacts between Polish intellectuals and representatives of various cultural communities;

-- To strengthen contacts with Polish journalists, many of whom -- so says the adversary -- can prove to be important instruments of the West's propaganda effort in our society and whose role will increase as the process of liberalization increases.

The intelligence activities lay the main stress on economic problems. As for the interest in the sociopolitical situation, its main target is to identify and stimulate:

-- The situation and moods in the worker and youth communities, including especially sutdent communities;

-- The activities of the antisocialist groups, especially their position and influence in Solidarity, the lines of Solidarity's development and the opportunities for the anti-socialist opposition to manage Solidarity.

Taking advantage of their diplomatic status, intelligence service employees have not only increased the frequency of contacts and meetings with the persons from the regions, installations and communities that interest them, but also continue to recruit Polish citizens for espionage and to handle the agents previously recruited abroad.

The espionage penetration of our country by the military attaches of NATO embassies and by other foreigners, including many journalists who come to Poland for a time, has also greatly increased. The activities of many of those people far exceed journalistic interests, and this is why we had to expel over 100 journalists from the country.

Taking advantage of the present situation, intelligence services give extensive material and political assistance to opposition and extremist functionaries and groups which claim that they are ready to take over power in Poland. This assistance takes the form of funds, propaganda materials prepared in the West, modern printing facilities (we can see the results of that in our streets) and modern radio and TV equipment. These materials are sent in by various semiofficial and illegal channels as supposed gifts.

In come capitalist states' centers in Warsaw, special units have been set up for running contacts with Solidarity. These units are in principle manned by intelligence employees.

The international individual traffic is a serious problem from the viewpoint of the dangers to the country. This traffic has been exploited by special services for years, but this exploitation is especially intensive now. The particular point is the qualitatively new phenomenon of the wave of illegal emigration to earn money in the capitalist countries. This emigration helps expand not only the information base of the intelligence services, but also their recruitment base and their opportunities to subject our people to propaganda.

FIRST SOVIET MEAT CONSIGNMENT ARRIVES 13 NOV

LD132128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet Union, bearing in mind the very difficult situation in the supply of meat to the population of our country, has expressed its readiness to grant our country aid in the form of speedy supplies of pork and meat. Today the first consignment of 100 tons of Soviet meat arrived in Malaszewicze in the Biala Podlaska Voivodship. It is earmarked for the supply of Warsaw and Lodz.

More on Soviet Deliveries

LD162300 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Soviet deliveries to our country are moving at a rapid pace. At the border station at Malaszewicze, in Biala Podlaska Voivodship, the first consignments of meat, from the 30,000 tons of beef and pork ordered under contract, are arriving. So far they have been sent to Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz and Chorzow.

Soviet cotton and gasoline are arriving at the stations of Geniusze and Siemianowice in Bialystok Voivodship. Almost 3,000 tons of fuel have been made ready for dispatching into the country's interior. Moreover, at both these stations agricultural machines with spare parts are being transloaded.

SOVIET RAW MATERIALS SHIPMENT REPORTED

LD161102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] In our largest landport, Zurawica-Medyka-Werchrata, the supplies of raw materials and goods imported from the Soviet Union have increased in the recent period. Every 24 hours over 40,000 tons of iron ore and open hearth pig iron are unloaded as well as about 2,000 tons of Soviet liquid fuels. We are also receiving a considerable amount of coking coal and other goods, such as agricultural machines and spare parts, nonferrous metals and chemical products. It is worth recalling that in the course of recent months railwaymen and dockers daily transloaded between 25,000 and 30,000 tons.

ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER MUGABE'S VISIT CONTINUES

Visits Petrochemical Plant

AU142045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon of November 14, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, together with Zimbabwe officials, visited one of the large platforms of Romanian industry turning to use the crude oil and its derivatives - the Pitesti petro-chemical combine.

The prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic was accompanied by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, by other officials.

At their arrival, the guests were cordially welcomed by Ion Sirbu, chairman of the Arges County People's Council, Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, by managers of the combine.

At the end of the visit, Robert Mugabe said he was impressed by the size of the combine and wished that the experts of the Zimbabwe Republic study the work and experience of the Romanian petro-chemical engineers.

Bucharest Factory Tour 16 Nov

AU161444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov (AGERPRES) -- After a fresh round of talks held in the morning of November 16, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of the Zimbabwe Republic visited the "23 August" enterprise -- an important industrial unit in Romania's capital. The two leaders were accompanied by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other Romanian and Zimbabwean officials. The unit's machine-builders extended a warm reception to the distinguished guests, expressing their satisfaction at the upward course of the relations between the two countries, parties and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe then attended the Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship meeting organized in honor of this visit.

Friendship Rally

AU161440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov (AGERPRES) -- A special moment of the visit paid to Romania by prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe as guest of President Nicolae Ceausescu, was the Romanian-Zimbabwean friendship meeting, organized at the "23 August" works in Bucharest.

The meeting took place after President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, together with Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, and other Romanian and Zimbabwean officials visited production sectors of that important centre of the Romanian machine-building industry.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made speeches at the meeting.

Talks Resume 16 Nov

AU161442 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the morning of November 16, Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe, resumed the official talks.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe analyze questions related to the developemtn of the links between the two parties, countries and peoples, as well as aspects of the current international political life.

AUREL DUMA CONDUCTS TALKS WITH GREEK OFFICIALS

AU142037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Athens, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who paid a visit to Greece, had an interview with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, as well as in the exchanges of views with (Karolos Papmutia), minister secretary of state at the Hellenic Foreign Ministry, the two parties' satisfaction was highlighted, in connection with the ever upward course of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece.

Expressed was also the two parties' determination to intensify the efforts for the expansion and deepening of the exchanges and mutually advantageous cooperation on multiple planes, especially in the economic domain. Examined were new ways and means of further increasing these exchanges, of diversifying and deepening the economic and industrial cooperation. To this end, they agreed to take measures for the proper preparation of the next joint government session of Romanian-Hellenic cooperation, within which new projects should be discussed for the future development of the Romanian-Hellenic economic cooperation.

During the talks, they noted the great convergence of views of the two countries as regards the evolution of the international situation and the need for intensifying the efforts of all states in order to avert the worsening of the interstate relations, for the settlement of all conflicts and disputed inter-state issues only by negotiations, for the renunciation of force, of the military way, of the threat with force. Special emphasis was placed on the need for greater efforts to induce the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the renunciation of the emplacement of new missiles and the passage to the elimination of the existing ones, the renunciation of the neutron bomb.

In this frame, special attention was paid to the expansion of the bilateral and multilateral collaboration in the Balkans, with a view to turning the region into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the two countries' will and preoccupation was expressed to make an active and constructive contribution to the proper unfolding and conclusion in the positive results of the Madrid reunion, especially as regards the calling of a conference and confidence and disarmament and ensuring the continuity of the Helsinki-inaugurated process.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU121907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda:

On the 6th anniversary of winning state independence of the People's Republic of Angola, I want to extend warm congratulations and wishes for health and personal happiness on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian Government and people and on my own behalf, together with wishes for new successes to the friendly Angolan people on their road to building a new life, progress and prosperity.

With great determination against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, the Romania people and Socialist Romania, on this occasion, too, want to express their solidarity with and support for the Angolan people in their struggle against South African aggression and for defending and strengthening the national independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

I want to express my firm conviction that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity established between the two peoples ever since the difficult years of struggle for the Angolan people's freedom, and which were deepened and expanded after Angola won state independence, will continue to develop even more to the benefit of two countries and peoples, of peace, detente and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

INDONESIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT 12-14 NOV

Burtica Receives Wijoyo

AU122002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on November 12, the Indonesian delegation led by Nitisastro Wijoyo, minister coordinator for economics finance and industry, now paying a visit to Romania.

The same day, the delegation was received by Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

During the interviews possibilities and ways were analyzed which should lead to the development and diversification of Romanian-Indonesian trade exchanges and economic cooperation in domains of mutual interst, particularly in the oil, mining, machine-building, wood processing and farm-food industries.

Oprea Receives Wijoyo

AU131505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1158 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian deputy prime minister, received on November 13 Nitisastro Wijoyo, minister coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, head of the Indonesian delegation now visiting Romania.

During the interview questions were approached regarding the development of the Romanian-Indonesian economic cooperation on multiple planes, the expansion and diversification of the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Ceausescu Receives Wijoyo

AU131513 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Nitisastro Wijoyo, minister coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, who is on a visit to our country as head of a delegation. The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, as well as by Brig Gen Susidarto, Indonesian ambassador in Bucharest.

The guest expressed gratitude for being received and extended friendly greetings and wishes for good health and personal happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of General Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people. The Indonesian minister also expressed President Suharto's desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and Romania in all fields of common interest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the Indonesian president and wishes for success to the Indonesian people in their fatherland's socioeconomic development. Romania's president stressed that he shares the desire of the head of the Indonesian state regarding developing relations of cooperation between Romania and Indonesia.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed their mutual desire to expand cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Indonesia at an economic, industrial and other levels of activity in keeping with the interests of their countries and peoples. The two sides also exchanged views on certain current international issues and stressed the need to increase efforts by all countries to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence to resolve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by peaceful means and negotiations and to stop the arms race, to proceed to measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, with a view to ensuring a climate of security, cooperation and international understanding.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides also stressed the need to intensify cooperation between small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries and within certain international bodies with a view to justly and lastingly resolving the problems facing mankind, to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order that will ensure free cooperation among all peoples, equitable development conditions on the road to the socioeconomic progress of all nations. In this context, the two sides stressed the role devolving on the United Nations in adopting measures aimed at narrowing the economic gap between countries and the role of small and medium-sized countries in working out efficient measures for reducing military expenditures and using the funds thus made available for the progress of developing countries.

Document Signed 14 Nov

AU141958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Talks concluded in Bucharest between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Nitisastro Wijoyo, minister coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, who headed an Indonesian Government delegation on a Romanian visit.

Emphasized were the progress marked in the expansion of the Romanian-Indonesian economic relations, and the confidence was also expressed that possibilities are at hand for the further development of the commerical exchanges between the two countries.

On the occasion, Cornel Burtica and Nitisastro Wijoyo signed an aide memoire stipulating the growth and diversification of the goods exchanges between Romania and Indonesia and of the economic cooperation in the realization of industrial objectives in Indonesia.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO UTO CONGRESS

AU161930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Report on message by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Casablanca Congress of the United Towns Organization]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The message addressed to the Casablanca UTO [United Towns Organization] Congress highly assesses the contribution made by the federation to the development of the human contacts, to better acquaintance among people and understanding among peoples, to promoting the ideals of international collaboration, peace and detente. The congress, the message reads, is held at a time when the international life witnesses a particularly complex and contradictory evolution. Ever more powerfully asserting worldwide is the peoples' struggle for ending for good the old imperialist policy of inequlaity and oppression, of force and dictate, for a free sovereign development, without any outside interference, in a climate of peace and security. At the same time there have emerged further conflicts and states of tension in the international arena, the tendencies of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence have been intensified, the arms race has kept accentuating.

Highlighting that under the circumstances the hottest imperative of the day is a union of efforts and ever tighter collaboration among peoples, among the widest social and political social forces, irrespective of their philosophical and religious conceptions, the entire public opinion of the world, for halting the worsening of the international situation, for resuming the course towards detente and collaboration, for the firm promotion of a policy of respect for the peoples' independence and sovereignty, security and peace. [as received]

The message stresses that Romania participates actively in the international life, militates consistently -- alongside the peace-loving forces everywhere -- for finding constructive solutions to the problems confronting the contemporary world, for establishing a lasting climate of equality and mutual respect, understanding and fruitful collaboration among nations.

We consider that by taking united action the peoples, the advanced forces everywhere, the progressive organizations and naturally, in this framework, the United Towns Organization, can make an active contribution to a normalization of the international life, to strengthening the confidence and collaboration among nations, to the general struggle for halting the arms race and the implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, to finding exclusively peaceful solutions to the interstate problems, to building a new international economic order apt to ensure wide unhampered development, on equitable grounds, of the international cooperation in all domains. We believe that everything should be done so that the wonderful gains of contemporary science and technology may be used to serve exclusively the peoples' welfare and progress, to ensure the most fundamental right of man, of the nations, the right to life, peace, to a free, independent existence.

Contributing in its specific way to acquaintance among people, to a development of the contacts and union among the populations of the world's great towns, to letting the people learn mutually of the efforts devoted to solving the essential problems of the population, the United Towns Organization, in our opinion, can make a special contribution to the general cause of progress and civilization, to the promotion of understanding and peaceful collaboration among peoples, in an atmosphere of security and peace.

The message reads in conclusion: In the spirit of the entire policy of peace and collaboration promoted by Socialist Romania, the Romanian twinned towns -- that just like all the other localities of country have witnessed strong development and thriving -- will militate in the future too, for strengthening the international collaboration and cooperation, for detente and understanding among nations, for implementing the peoples' vital aspirations after peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BELGIUM -- Brussels, 2 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Robert Urbain, minister of external trade of Belgium, examined in Brussels on November 2 the stage of the economic relations between Romania and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union and their development prospects. Both sides expressed the wish to further act for deepening and diversifying economic relations, for increasing, on mutually advantageous grounds, the commercial exchanges between Romania and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 2 Nov 81 AU]

UN SETTLEMENTS COMMITTEE -- Romania has been appointed member of the UN Commission for Human Settlements in recognition of our country's experience in this field, it was reported from the New York headquarters of the United Nations. The UN Commission for Human Settlements is a specialized UN body formed of 58 members who propose to promote broad international cooperation in a very topical field for all countries, especially for the developing ones. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Nov 81 AU]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 17 NOV

LD170928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- The 22d Session of the LCY Central Committee began in Belgrade today. The Central Committee will discuss the LCY's political platform for the activities of organized socialist forces in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, the unity and togetherness in Kosovo. The introductory report was read by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The report on the past year's work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and information on the current preparations for the 12th LCY Congress will also be placed before the Central Committee members today.

The session should also adopt a decision on the forthcoming elections in the League of Communists.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL PRESIDIUM PRESIDENTS MEET

LD150034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- A session of the presidents of the presidiums of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces was held in Karadjordjevo today. Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, took part in the work of the session.

The following took part in the session from socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces: Raif Dizdarevic, Veljko Milatovic, Jakov Blazevic, Ljupco Arsov, Viktor Avbelj, Dobrivoje Vidic, Ali Sukrija and Radovan Vlajkovic, presidents of presidencies; Pero Car, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; and Predrag Vladisavljevic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The presidents of the presidencies exchanged information on the implementation of the function and responsibility of presidencies of socialist republics and autonomous provinces in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and general secretaries of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces also took part in the work of the session.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS ECONOMY DRAFT, BUDGET FOR 1982

AU151542 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Federal Executive Council (Veselin Djuranovic in the chair) discussed and adopted the draft resolution on the policy of implementing in 1982 the social plan for Yugoslavia for the 1981-1985 period, the draft of the federal budget for 1982, as well as the drafts of several other economic policy documents for the next year, having been coordinated with the respective organs in the republics and provinces. All these documents will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly for adoption by the end of the year.

Tasks

The most important tasks of economic policy in 1982 are an increase in the competitive ability of the Yugoslav economy in the international market as well as an improvement of the country's position in international economic relations, to which economic policy measures especially in the field of production, prices, money and credit, taxes and contributions should contribute. As foreseen, exports of goods and services next year should increase about 8.5 percent and those to the convertible currency area 12 percent, while the balance of payments deficit should be essentially reduced, and this should also lead to a reduction of the country's foreign debt.

Imports of goods in 1982 will stay within the limits of the ability to pay for them from the inflow of foreign exchange arising from exports of goods and services and net remittances, and within the predetermined balance of payments of the country. When importing raw materials and production goods, priority will be provided for importing those raw materials and production materials which have the greatest influence on attaining the envisaged rate of production and exports growth. Imports of equipment will be considerably reduced and priority will be given to equipment that is not produced in the country and that contributes to the elimination of structural disparities, to an increase of exports and the substitution of imports.

It is envisaged that the social product next year will increase about 2.5 percent, industrial production about 3.5 percent and agricultural production about 4 percent, along with a co-responding increase of the social products of other activities and a reduction of production in the construction industry.

Through overall activities of associated labor organizations and other self-managing organizations and communities, economic policy measures, a consistent application of the set policy, the price policy as well as through direct price control measures it should be ensured that the retail price increase next year should not exceed 15 percent.

By the end of this year, an accord on implementing the price policy in 1982 should be concluded, and outline programs should be adopted to shift prices in several branches in conformity with the criteria for the formation of prices and the set price policy.

In the policy on distribution of social product and income, an increased share of the social product and income in the economy will be ensured, as well as strengthening the materials foundation of associated labor. It is envisaged that social accords in the republics and provinces should provide that expenditure for per diems, travel expenses, advertising costs, expense accounts, authors' fees and similar expenses should increase more slowly, at a rate at least 10 percent below the 1981 rate of these expenses by users of social funds.

The Budget

The allocation of funds for staisfying general social needs could increase 17 percent at the most, with a few exceptions, and the allocation of funds for common needs could increase 18 percent at the most, although with certain exceptions.

The federal budget expenditure next year will be able to increase within the rate of growth of the social product. It is also envisaged to review the regulations which fix the rights of certain federal budget users, so as to harmonize them with the stabilization policy for the 1981-1985 period and to ensure that the volume of budgetary expenditure in the federation should grow more slowly than the social product.

In the field of investment policy, next year it is necessary to ensure that the real volume of investment in basic assets should be reduced 6 percent and that the proportion of investment in the social product should be further reduced by bringing investment in accord with real resources available.

Economic policy next year should ensure that the fall of the standard of living will be slowed down, especially of the standard of living of the lowest income households. The policy of price subsidies for certain products, housing subsidies for low income workers and similar measures should work in the same direction.

The draft federal budget for 1982, along with draft bills linked with the budget adoption, were also adopted. It is envisaged that the overall expenditure of the federal budget next year will amount to 203,875,000,000 dinars or 22.9 percent more than this year.

The council assessed that the planned expenditure is in harmony with the provisions of the resolution on implementing the Yugoslav social plan in 1982, according to which the federal budget expenditure should be in harmony with the nominal rate of growth of the social product, considering that the draft resolution for 1982 provides that the nominal growth of the social product should amount to 23 percent; that the share of the federal budget in the estimated volume of the social product next year will not increase compared with the share this year; and that the estimated volume of the federal budget next year is about 24 billion dinars lower than that based on all the commitments.

SUNDIC ON VIETNAMESE PRESENCE AT AWP CONGRESS

LD161736 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The world public noticed, but did not concern itself a great deal with it, that at the recent Eighth AWP Congress only one party in power, the Vietnamese Communist Party, was present. At first glance the presence of the Vietnamese Communist Party did not surprise anyone: For a number of years now Albania and Vietnam and their parties have been maintaining close contacts despite the fact that no such contacts have existed for a considerable time between Albania and the countries of so-called real socialism. On the other hand, it is known that Albania is unreservedly supporting Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and all Vietnamese evaluations regarding the PRC. This was a good enough reason for the Vietnamese Communist Party to send a delegation to the AWP congress.

However, the presence of a Vietnamese delegation at the Eighth AWP Congress could not really be reduced to a simple statement that it represents the repayment of the debt for Albania's support for Vietnamese policy. The Vietnamese presence would appear to mean something more than that. Albania and Vietnam have a great deal in common as regards their policy toward Yugoslavia. However, it would appear that this is not everything. For instance, the Vietnamese Communist Party delegation on this occasion departed from some of its principles which it had faithfully followed on all similar occasions. What happened is that in his lengthy report Enver Hoxha sharply criticized not only the LCY and Yugoslavia, but also the policy of the Soviet Union and of the CPSU. No one reported -- but then there was no one to do so -- that the delegate of the Vietnamese Communist Party left the congress hall in protest against Hoxha's attack on the country and the party, that is against the USSR and the CPSU, with which Vietnam maintains relations of friendship and alliance. Incredibly, no one in the USSR publicly took umbrage at that. Furthermore, in marking the 40th anniversary of the formation of the AWP PRAVDA offered Albania normalization of diplomatic relations. This offer, not tailored all that skillfully, contained several references to relations between Albania and the USSR in the period between 1948 and the severance of Soviet-Albanian relations. Within the context of this recollection the importance of Albanian cooperation with the countries of the so-called socialist comity of nations was stressed while the links between the AWP and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia between the beginning of the uprising in Albania and the formation of the AWP and the Informbureau [Cominform] resolution were totally bypassed.

The uninitiated could infer from this that Albania was on the right way only in the period between 1948 and the severance of relations with the USSR and the countries of the so-called socialist comity of nations. However, what remains unclear is to what extent the judgment on Albanian policy would alter if the government of Tirana accepted the PRAVDA offer of normalization of Albanian-Soviet relations. Nor is it clear, although there are many reaons why one should think about it, whether the Vietnamese delegation at the Eighth AWP congress represented itself alone or whether perhaps it represented someone else too.

TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD162328 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Two-day consultations began in Belgrade this afternoon between the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the Yugoslav side Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, and his associates are taking part in the talks, while the Hungarian delegation is led by Istvan Roska, assistant foreign minister. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, today received Istvan Roska, head of the Hungarian delegation, and had a friendly meeting with him.

LJUBICIC, MAMULA RECEIVE INDIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

LD161344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic received here today chief of the General Staff of the Indian Land Forces, General Krishna Rao. General Rao yesterday evening arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces. The Ljubicic-Rao talks pertained to the promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

General Krishna Rao today met also with his host, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff Admiral Branko Mamula. Questions of interest to the armed forces of the two friendly and non-aligned countries were discussed.

MAMULA RECEIVES VISITING ITALIAN COUNTERPART

LD170046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, today received Gen Umberto Capuzzo, chief of General Staff of the land forces of the Republic of Italy, who arrived this morning for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and her armed forces at the head of an Italian armed forces delegation.

During their meeting they discussed further cooperation between the armed forces of the two neighboring and friendly countries. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by the closest associates of the Yugoslav chief of general staff.

During its visit to Yugoslavia the Italian armed forces delegation will visit some units and institutions of our armed forces.

MARKOVIC TALKS WITH CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD132232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Closing talks were conducted this evening in Belgrade between Yugoslav and Cyprus parliamentary delegations headed by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic and president of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, Yeoryios Ladas.

In the talks, members of the Cyprus delegation who belong to all the political parties represented in the house of representatives stressed that in the course of their visit they usefully completed their knowledge on the functioning of the Yugoslav political and the delegate system in particular, for which lively interest exists in the Cypriot parliament.

In the closing talks the Yugoslav and Cypriot delegations confirmed their joint conviction that the continuation of fruitful parliamentary cooperation will contribute to further development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Cyprus.

SOMALI PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD170008 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Somalia arrived tonight on its first official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Assembly. The delegation is led by Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, chairman of the People's Assembly.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly. In addition to talks with a delegation from the Yugoslav Assembly the Somalian parliamentarians will have talks with the representatives of the top organs both of the federation and of Slovenia during their 5-day visit. They will also visit economic organizations.

TALKS WITH ALGERIA ON WATER PROJECTS CLOSE

LD132142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Algerian Minister of Hydraulics Brahim Brahimi today underlined that very favourable results have been achieved at the very beginning of cooperation in captial water resources projects construction.

The Yugoslav-Algerian negotiations on the promotion and expansion of cooperation in water resources industry, conducted by Yugoslav Government member Dragasevic and Algerian Minister Brahimi, have closed here in Belgrade.

Algeria is interested in having Yugoslav enterprises build here a number of dams, one irrigation system on the area of 10,000 hectares, and draw up studies in the field of water resources.

Yugoslav economy representatives soon expect to sign a contract to build the Keddar Dam to the value of some $180 million. Two Yugoslav enterprises "Hidrotehnika" of Belgrade and "Hidroelektro" of Zagreb have recently signed contracts to build two dams whose overall value totals $220 million.

The cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria, two non-aligned countries, beside being to mutual benefit, is also in keeping with the decisions of non-aligned summits on strengthening mutual cooperation and reliance on one's own forces and resources.

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY AT WORK AFTER SHORTAGES

AU121915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 81 p 5

[B. Gulan report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 26 Oct -- Due to a stoppage of 32 days caused by a shortage of crude benzene, the Petrohemija collective of Pancevo had a loss of 1.38 billion dinars. In addition, $275,000 were lost daily due to unfulfilled exports of this work organization and others which this work organization supplies with raw materials.

Production in the Petrohemija work organization has now been normalized and will remain so until the end of the year if the Yugoslav oil refineries supply it with 198,000 tons of crude benzene. The Socialist Republic of Slovenia has agreed to lend 1,800 tons of crude benzene to the Petrohemija collective.

According to agreements reached 3.7 million tons of oil will be imported until the end of the year. One million tons of oil will be imported from the USSR and the remaining 2.7 million tons from the convertible currency area. It is also expected that another 1.45 million tons of oil will be produced in the country until the end of the year. Of these quantities, 1.4 million tons of oil will be processed in the Vojvodina oil refineries.

LCY DRAFT PLATFORM ASSESSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD132228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) assesses that, despite all the difficulties, considerable results have been achieved in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo in regard to the mobilization of the working people and citizens against the enemy. Last spring, the province was the scene of demonstrations and disorders staged from anti-Yugoslav, greater Albanian positions.

The LCY also estimates that political activities in the newly emerged situation in Kosovo have yielded results, particularly where the working people are concerned. The LC [League of Communists] of Kosovo has taken organized action aimed at strengthening political work among the masses, unmasking the enemy's objectives, capacitating [as received] and activating organs of self-management and politically mobilizing the largest socio-political organizations -- the Socialist Alliance -- and other Social and political organizations.

These standpoints will be discussed by the Central Committee at its session scheduled for November 17 which will focus on the socialist forces' action for the development of self-management and brotherhood and unity in Kosovo. A draft platform prepared for the session is addressed primarily to communists, particularly those in Kosovo, but "also to all working people and citizens, as well as to those individuals who, under various circumstances, found themselves in the wave of hostile events, but essentially do not have a hostile stand towards socialist, self-management Yugoslavia".

The current political and security situation in Kosovo is more favourable than earlier but has not yet been stabilized. The enemy is making himself heard in various ways, attempting to prove his presence and expand the area of his activities where he had no success earlier -- particularly in the villages and in working environments. Naturally, he also wants to continue his activities in places where he previously succeeded in establishing certain strongholds such as at the university and in secondary schools.

Nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo are amply aided by a psychological propaganda campaign abroad. They are trying to spread demoralization and the anti-Yugoslav, especially anti-Serbian feeling. Albanians in Kosovo who oppose violence, nationalism and irredentism are also exposed to threats and pressure.

"The action so far has demonstrated that we shall combat the enemy resolutely and to the end with every means protecting the security and integrity of our independence and non-aligned country", the draft platform points out.

In the document prepared for the session, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia answers the question how was it possible for events such as those in Kosovo to take place in a democratic and self-managing society such as the Yugoslav?

The first explanation is that in Yugoslav society there are still nationalistic and other reactionary forces and tendencies which emerge in individual crisis or crucial situations. In fomenting the nationalistic disorders in Kosovo, the enemy was encouraged by current economic difficulties in Yugoslavia which were more serious in the province than in other parts of the country.

Another reason is that the political leadership in Kosovo had over the past few years objectively created space for nationalistic activities in the province. Actually, their policy was principally correct toward the allocation to Kosovo of the greatest possible funds on the basis of the special right Kosovo enjoys in the Yugoslav community as an under-developed region. There were voluntaristic and unrealistic stands among the Kosovo leadership which resulted in frequent discrepancies between the stands of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, on the one hand, and the LC of Serbia Central Committee and LCY Central Committee, on the other.

In the post-war period, Kosovo underwent radical and rapid changes in comparison with pre-war Yugoslavia when the province was least developed part of the country economically as well as politically. However, erroneous assessments of Kosovo's social movement, trends and development policy found an expression, the draft platform says. Another reason is that Kosovo was to a considerable extent closed, economically and politically, towards other parts of the country. Nationalism stimulated Kosovo to grasp more rights than it has under the Yugoslav Constitution.

On the basis of all these assessments, and others expressed over the past few months in political and social forums in Yugoslavia, Serbia and Kosovo, the LCY Central Committee concludes that the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo would not have been possible if an erroneous policy had not been pursued in the province since the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia lives in conditions of full equality and democratic freedom as do all Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The LCY Central Committee recalls that, in their history, all Yugoslav nations and nationalities have suffered from nationalism. For this reason, it is necessary to settle accounts with all forms of nationalism, wherever they may appear. This is also a prerequisite for settling the situation in Kosovo, the draft platform points out.

SERBIAN JOINT LC PRESIDIUM-PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD170645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was held in Belgrade today. It discussed the topical political security situation in the republic. The session was chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic while the introductory report was submitted by Zivorad Misic, Presidium member of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

On the basis of the introductory report and broad debate at the session, the Presidium and Presidency concluded that an even more united activity by the LC of Serbia is necessary with regard to solving problems which affect the stability of the political and security situation in the republic. In this respect it is of particular importance to carry out existing economic tasks and solve economic difficulties which exert a fundamental influence on the mood of the working people and citizens.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia note, as reported, that it is necessary to make even greater efforts in order to change more quickly the situation in the sphere of economic activity through organized action by the LC and other socio-political organizations, self-managing organizations, self-managing organs in organizations of associated labor, delegate assemblies and relevant state organs.

What is required are considerably higher organizational standards in every sphere of work -- from basic organizations of associated labor to republican organs -- in order to realize successfully the established policy directed at increasing exports and at speedier and more efficient resolving of the country's balance of payments difficulties.

The Presidium and the Presidency also believe it necessary that, in line with the orientations contained in the resolution on next year's economic policy which will soon be adopted by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, comprehensive long-term programs of stabilization in every environment be adopted. In addition to working out measures which should be taken in the sphere of more efficient economic activity and further implementation of social policy, these programs should also determine in the most precise way possible the responsibility of every social subject for carrying out the laid down tasks and insist in this context on speedier overcoming of phenomena of bureaucratism and formalism, in particular in the work of relevant state organs.

Particular attention was devoted to the issues of the LC's ideological struggle. It was stressed that communists, basic organizations and LC organs, by advocating progressive LCY orientations and organizing the most meaningful work possible in this direction, should commit themselves more resolutely to the struggle against all negative phenomena and unacceptable ideological tendencies in the sphere of social development, culture, education and creative work as well as in the sphere of public information media activity. Through various forms of activity, democratic and creative debate on all topical social issues should be developed and encouraged in a more organized manner and those engaged in creative work as well as social, cultural, scientific and public workers rallied in the struggle for socialist prospects of our society's development.

The electoral activity which is before us demands that the LC and sociopolitical organizations work out a meaningful program of ideopolitical work in order that the successes which the working class, all working people achieve in the development of our society and the country as a whole continue to be illustrated as correctly and as meaningfully as possible and in order that a successful contribution be made to the fullest possible isolation of enemy and non-self-managing tendencies and their exponents. Within this framework, particular attention should be paid to the struggle against nationalism in all the forms in which it manifests itself.

It is necessary to work considerably more on the large-scale involvement of working people and citizens and of all other subjects of social self-protection in the struggle against any activity directed against our sociopolitical and self-managing system and its basic social values.

LC organizations and other organs in the republic should compile action programs aimed at realizing the "LCY political platform for action by organized socialist forces on further improving and developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo." In this context it is particularly important that in the entire future work in Kosovo, the clear perspectives of the development be implemented in line with the established responsibilities for this development on the part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

One of the fundamental tasks at this political and security juncture in Kosovo is also the speedier training of state organs, in particular of the services of state and public security, for the efficient carrying out of their regular functions.

The Presidium and the Presidency believe that the process of cadre strengthening should also be speeded up in all state and party organs, at the institutions of culture, science, education and information in Kosovo through the election of people who have a firm orientation toward self-management, toward the development and consolidation of brotherhood and unity, and toward LCY policy.

The contents of educational, scientific and cultural programs in Kosovo should also be reexamined more profoundly and more critically and the elements which contributed to the wave of Albanian nationalism and irredentism eliminated from them. In this activity, firmer contacts and cooperation should be established between the relevant organs of the Socialist Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

It was stressed at the session that it is necessary to take necessary political and other measures in order to put an end to the emigration of all the strata of the Albanian population from Kosovo. To ensure that conditions be created for the return of the families who had emigrated under various pressures and who wish to return, and to examine the possibilities of a just compensation in real prices for citizens who have been selling their property under various pressures, relevant commissions who work on the investigation of the causes of emigration in line with the conclusions of the relevent organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia must react with regard to these issues more speedily and more efficiently and examine every single specific case. The work of these commissions must also be accompanied by the broadest sociopolitical activity of the LC, the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations and organs.

The Presidium and the Presidency believe that all party organizations and all LC leaderships should regularly discuss all aspects of political trends and the political security situations. Furthermore, full attention should also be paid to the development of all the activities for which the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection bear legal responsibility, while the organization of social self-protection should be developed as part and parcel of the entire system of socialist self-management.

The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia stress that the policy pursued by Enver Hoxha and by the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, calculated at seceding Kosovo and other parts populated by Albanians from the SFRY, has met with the full condemnation of all nations and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in our entire country. The task of all organized socialist forces is to continue to develop relevant political and information work by which brotherhood and unity and all other achievements of our great national liberation struggle and socialist revolution will strengthen, in particular our system of socialist self-management and the nonaligned policy of our country which is persistently advocating peace, friendship and equitable cooperation among all peoples and states of the world.

DUSAN CKREBIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

LD161500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- A bust of Dragojlo Dudic, the first chairman of the Main National Liberation Committee of Serbia, was unveiled by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, today as a lasting monument and symbol of gratitude for this man's revolutionary work.

After unveiling the monument, the creator of which was sculptor Nikola Jankovic, a festive joint session of all Chambers of the Assembly of Serbia, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Main National Liberation Committee of Serbia, was held. The session was also attended by Petar Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Milos Minic, Ilija Vakic and members of Dragojlo Dudic's family.

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spoke at the session about 17 November, the day in 1941 when the Main National Liberation Committee for the Socialist Republic of Serbia was formed in liberated territory in occupied Europe.

The Main National Liberation Committee for Serbia, of which Dragojlo Dudic, an agricultural worker and long-time member of the Communist Party, was elected chairman, was the highest organ of popular power in Serbia. President Ckrebic also recalled some of the special duties of its members.

Petar Stambolic was secretary of the committee, Dudic was responsible for agriculture, Mirko Tomic for organization of supplies for the rear lines and hospitals, Jovan Popovic and Mita Mitrovic for education, Vlada Zecevic managed the work of the forestry industry, Milentije Popovic that of the construction industry, Mitar Bakic was responsible for finance and Nikola was responsible for craft and trade.

Recalling the activity of the first national liberation committees during the war, Ckrebic emphasized that our support of the sources of our revolution will always enable us to distinguish more clearly our paths to the future. Hostile forces today dispute the decisions of AVNOJ [Antifascist National Liberation Council of Yugoslavia]. This is being done by propaganda from Albania, by Enver Hoxha, as well as by counterrevolutionaries and irredentists in Kosovo. Moreover, there are others. It is a question, Ckrebic said, of historically well-known claims to our territory which are now being turned into some kind of ideology. The strategy, tactics and forms of the struggle change. However, the aims remain the same, with a desire to promote greater Albanian expansionism at any price, regardless of the means. Our modern and not so modern history convinces us of this irrefutably.

Hostile forces are trying to bring into question the basis of Yugoslav community, firmness, strength and territorial integrity. We have an answer to those attempts. Whenever we were exposed to such attacks in the past, motivated above all from abroad, we closed ranks and strengthened unity. We are also doing this now, not allowing anyone to threaten the gains of freedom and socialist self-management.

Ckrebic then emphasized that precisely before the League of Communists congresses and conferences we must make many of the issues of our continued development more topical and find answers by relying on the practice, experiences and indications of working people. In this connection, Ckrebic said that the orientation toward developing a humane and open socialist self-management society assumes an undogmatic approach to open social questions. Every kind of conservatism is alien to us and the LCY still has the fully topical standpoint that there are no solutions which are valid forever and that socialist self-management can only be achieved as a revolutionary process.

Speaking about weaknesses which arise in the system which we are developing and which do not contribute to social and material development but hold them back, Ckrebic emphasized that the most effective barrier to the penetration of various deviations and the creation of weaknesses is formed by the complete functioning of the delegate system, League of Communists involvement, strengthened level of consciousness of the working class, the use of its constitutional position which exists in all cells of our self-management system and the implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

Activity by the whole of our structure of the political system and power must be subject to public verification and criticism. However, there is another phenomenon, Ckrebic said, the phenomenon of criticism of social trends from the sidelines, by those who do not take part in social work and its efforts. Here there are also some so-called "left-wingers", parasites and quasi-intellectuals (they call themselves intellectuals) who are "concerned" for our future, who spend their time in cafes and "worry" about the situation in our factories. I would recommend that they all go into the factories, to our villages and into the mines, and hold talks there, and see how the working class and agricultural workers are struggling there, how they live and what they think about our self-management system, and if they have some kind of useful profession, let them show what they (?can do) and what they have at their disposal.

Our society, Dusan Ckrebic went on, does not need guardian angels and observers, but engaged workers, people who want to struggle and develop the system of socialist self-management, who have a sense of the new range of the democratization of our society, while fully keeping its basic values, won in the armed revolution and postwar socialist construction, people who are ready to incorporate the whole of their intellect and ideas into this socialist self-management development of ours in the best and most useful way. In this spirit we must educate the young generation to become involved, so that they do not shun work or shirk difficulties, but become involved as soon as possible in productive, creative and intellectual work and create new values in the system of socialist self-management. It is up to us to enable the young people to do this.

Speaking about the need to assess achievements in general and to reaffirm the paths which lead to the strengthening of socialist self-management, community, brotherhood and unity and our country's strength and prestige at the forthcoming congresses, Ckrebic said that our society is today passing through one more stage of its development. The attempted counterrevolution in Kosovo and the economic difficulties which we have are a serious warning from which we must learn [word indistinct] lessons.

Despite these tribulations for the working class, our working people and citizens, the League of Communists has no dilemma in relation to the direction of continued development. This, Ckrebic said, is the path of the League of Communists and of Comrade Tito; these are our revolutionary experiences in war and peace, and this is the path of socialist self-management and nonalignment.

We in Serbia, which is a complex sociopolitical community containing two socialist autonomous provinces, have the obligation to analyze the realization in practice and the implementation of orientations on the functioning of the republic as a state and as a self-management sociopolitical community. A joint approach to this work is essential, and an approach has been made to this in the Constitutional Commission of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The responsibility for the implementation of the constitution is also very great and joint. We must make a responsible approach to analyzing total relations in a comprehensive way, so that no one can turn us toward subsidiary platforms, formalism and peripheral issues, or even separate by force and unnaturally self-management relations from the function of the republic as a state and sociopolitical community which belong to it according to the constitution, Dusan Ckrebic said.

VLAJKOVIC ELECTED TO FEDERAL PRESIDENCY

LD161418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, 59, hitherto Provincial Presidency president of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which is a part of Serbia, was elected by the Vojvodina Provincial Assembly today Presidency of Yugoslavia member from the Province of Vojvodina. Vojvodina's seat on the Presidency of Yugoslavia was vacated with the death of Stevan Doronjski in August this year.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is the collective head of state.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia has nine members, one from each of the six constituent republics and the two autonomous provinces and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency president as an ex-officio member.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia members are elected by the respective republican and provincial assemblies.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia president and [words indistinct] are elected from [words indistinct] in mid-May each year.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia members are elected for a five-year term and cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. The Presidency of Yugoslavia exercises the rights and duties of the head of state, represents Yugoslavia at home and abroad and adjusts the interests of the republics and provinces within the Yugoslav federation. The Presidency of Yugoslavia is also the [word indistinct] commander of the Yugoslav armed forces in both the time of peace and war.

FOUR EXPELLED FROM LCY AT NOVI SAD REFINERY

LD132012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Summary] Novi Sad, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the proposal of the working group of the Muncipal Committee of the Slavinja Municipality of Novi Sad, four members have been expelled from the LCY at the Sigurnost [safety] work community, which is part of the Novi Sad refinery, and two have been punished with warnings, because they had as an informal group undermined the intrahuman relations in the collective and put their personal interests above social interests.

The following have been expelled: Milan Ilic, head of the fire-protection service, former secretary of the basic League of Communists organization, and member of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection; Branko Drobhac, an engineer at the machine control section, chairman of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, and former member of the Secretariat of the basic League of Communists organization; Slobodan Kurtes, engineer in the work protection section and chairman of the basic trade union organization; and Ilija Samardzic, shiftleader of the labor force and member of the Workers' Council of this work community.

Ilija Stakic, manager of the fire-protection service and former chairman of the Working People's Assembly, and Dragan Gagovic, head of the analysis and work protection section, were punished with warnings.

With their behavior and negative activity they had fettered the self-managing trends in the collective. They had also thwarted the development of self-management and the democratic debate in the solution of individual issues. In so doing, this group started to concern itself with itself instead of dealing with questions of production and with the implementation of the economic stabilization measures.

ZAGREB SAWP PRESIDIUM SCORES NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA

LD122106 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Summary] The Zagreb SAWP City Conference Presidium has concluded that the Enciklopedija Hrvatske Povijesti i Kulture [Encyclopedia of Croatian History and Culture], published by Skolska Knjiga of Zagreb, should not have been published and released in its present form.

Supporting the criticism submitted by the Zagreb City Veterans' Committee and voiced at the Croat League of Communists' Marxist Center, the Presidium members stated that while some parts of the encyclopedia are good, as a whole it is unsatisfactory and contains crude falsifications of modern Croatian history. The encyclopedia is characterized by a bourgeoisie interpretation of history, instead of the general Marxist approach one would expect. The large team of nearly 90, mainly young, workers was badly led and did not work in a collective manner.

The Presidium members stated that Skolska Knjiga must explain what is being done to prevent a similar situation arising in the future and concluded that the causes of such socially harmful phenomena must be eliminated.